# 密勒氏評論報

# THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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## HANDICAPS TO ASIATIC ACCORD-THE NAGASAKI CONFERENCE

SEVERAL MONTHS ago an American interested in one of the movements to bring about better relations among the peoples of the Pacific, spent several weeks in Japan trying to obtain information about the proposed Pan-Asiatic Conference which was scheduled to meet in Nagasaki on August 1. Although he interviewed practically every prominent Japanese official in Tokyo, none professed to have any information regarding the proposed conference. The American then gave up the quest and came to Shanghai where he called upon several prominent Chinese. At one of the first places he called, the home of a former official, he was handed a circular containing complete information regarding the Nagasaki meeting, the Chinese explaining that he had just received the literature together with an invitation to serve as a delegate to the meeting. Well, the Nagasaki meeting is now a matter of history and although there has been no official announcement of the results, it is interesting to review the reports referring to the Pan-Asiatic Conference which have appeared in the Shanghai newspapers. The most striking feature of the reports has been the lack of details regarding the inspiration for the Conference and almost complete lack of information regarding the individuals responsible for the meeting. The *Shanghai Mercury*, Japanese organ printed in English, in its issue of August 4 contained a Tokyo dispatch stating that the Pan-Asiatic Society came into existence following the passage of the American immigration law and that the Nagasaki Conference was the result of a movement started two years ago, following the formation of the first Kato cabinet. However, the trend of international affairs recently, has caused the present Japanese Government to get "cold feet" on subject, which probably has been responsible for the almost complete lack of reports in the home Japanese press regarding the meeting.

HOWEVER, the meeting was held and according to a *Reuters* report from Tokyo, was attended by fifty delegates from Japan, China, India, the Philippines and other Oriental countries. According to the reports the Conference was not long in getting into action for a Chinese delegate named Huang Kung-su got up at the opening session and demanded the abrogation of all of the so-called unequal treaties including the Japanese Twenty-One Demands upon China of 1915, otherwise the Chinese refused to proceed with the agenda. The Japanese delegates, according to the report, finally succeeded in quieting the Chinese by promising that everything would be done to meet China's wishes. A proposal that

Tokyo should be designated as the permanent headquarters of the proposed Pan-Asiatic League was rejected and Peking was selected as the next meeting place. According to another Tokyo report, most of the time of the opening sessions was consumed in debates between the Chinese and Japanese delegates, the other Far Eastern visitors not getting a look-in, which inspired the *Miyako*, one of the Tokyo papers to suggest that Japan "would be well advised to cooperate with Great Britain and America rather than foster an anti-Western, Pan-Asiatic policy." At the third day's session, an Indian delegate, Mr. Bose, obtained the adoption of a resolution expressing appreciation for efforts in behalf of Pan-Asianism on the part of the King of Afghanistan, King of Persia, Kemal Pasha of Turkey, Tagore of India, Sun Yat-sen of China and a number of others including Mitsura Toyama and Takeshi Inukai of Japan. At the same session Mr. Imasato, Japanese chairman of the conference, warned the Chinese delegates if they persisted in pushing a resolution demanding independence for India and the Philippines, especially India since it was the white man's base in Asia, that the Japanese police would break up the meeting because of its injurious effect upon the relations of Japan and America and Japan and Great Britain. Finally it was decided to debate these subjects secretly in order to avoid police interference. In connection with the Chinese demands for Philippine and Indian independence, nothing was reported in the press accounts about proposals for Korean independence, this subject probably being omitted in deference to Japan's sensibilities as host for the Conference. At the closing session, a proposal for a Pan-Asiatic League was adopted, the directors being composed of two Japanese, two Chinese, two Indians and one Filipino.

THAT THE Pan-Asiatic Conference attracted considerable attention in China was indicated in numerous resolutions passed by Chinese radical bodies, the action of one organization known as the Shanghai Citizens Diplomatic Support Against Japan Association, being as follows:

"According to the general tendency of the world, the Powers are watching for an opportunity to prey upon an opponent, the stronger usually preying upon the weeker. Japan, which has been harping that 'friendship between China and Japan should be promoted' is now advocating the establishment of permanent peace in the Far East. Though Japan assumes an air of concern, she has a devouring ambition. Under the good name of Pan-Asiatic, Japan is now convening a conference at Nagasaki. In view of the fact that a number of Chinese belonging to commercial circles are interested, we, representing the whole of the Chinese citizens, have to state that we are dead against the conference. Japan has been forcing her oppressive policy upon neighbouring countries. Despite this, she claims that she is labouring for the welfare of the Asiatic races. That is a downright contradiction! If Japan has sincerity to do so why does she not give up her conventional aggressive policy, and obstruction to the peace of the Far East, before she convenes such a conference as the Pan-Asiatic Conference? With this in view, we must set our face against the forthcoming conference."

In addition to this one of the professors of Peking Government University, Lin Ko-yi, by name, sent a proposal to one of the Japanese newspapers proposing the following policy for Japan:

"1—The Japanese Government should voluntarily recognize the Tariff Autonomy of China, so that articles imported to China from various countries are placed in a position to be competed by Chinese goods on an equal footing, in order to demonstrate that her claim of justice and equality is *bona fide*. Afterwards, she can conclude a reciprocal treaty singly with China in order to cement the economic relations of the two countries.

"2—The Japanese Government should voluntarily declare to renounce extraterritorial rights, give up concession and other franchises, in order to demonstrate her sincerity about treating with China on an equal footing and establishing friendly relations with China, which she professes to be anxious to perform. After that, she can discuss and decide upon the matters relating to the two nationals to reside together in their respective domains.

"3—If Japanese capitalists desire to avoid the Customs Tariff which will be increased more or less in the future, they can establish their factories in China. But in that case, they must strictly observe China's Labour Law and international usages, at the same time permitting Chinese labourers and merchants to proceed to Japan freely, and live there, by according them treatment similar to what the Japanese Government gives to its own nationals.

"4—In investing capital in China, enterprises which shall prove to be beneficial to Japan as well as China to be chosen, strictly forbidding the sale of arms and making loans that will help creating disturbances in China, and vigorously controlling the smuggling of opium, morphia and other narcotics, in order to prove that Japan is sincere in carrying out only legitimate trade with China."

ALTHOUGH, as stated in the foregoing, the absence of an official report and the meager character of the press reports, leaves the public more or less in the dark regarding the real outcome of the Conference, sufficient has appeared to show that the West has little to fear from the greatly heralded association of Oriental races under the hegemony of Japan. The Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* in the course of an editorial summing up the results of the Conference in its issue of August 6 declared that the Nagasaki Congress had taught Asiatics the necessity of settling their own differences before attempting to attain a common object. The paper also stated that while Indians, Filipinos, Afghans, and others were anti-Western in their ideas, the Chinese and Koreans are anti-Japanese for the same reasons the other orientals are anti-West. In the meantime the Japanese Ministries of War and Finance, have, according to a report in the *Japan Advertiser* for August 6, agreed upon the inclusion in the next Japanese budget of an appropriation of Yen 150,000 for the purpose of increasing the Japanese garrisons in Peking and Tientsin, the explanation being given that despite Japan's efforts to maintain friendship with China it had been necessary in the past 16 years for Japan upon ten different occasions to send additional troops to North China to protect her interests in that region.

## THE NEWS ELEMENT IN CHINA AMERICAN RELATIONS

RECENTLY a reader of the *Review* took the trouble to classify and analyze the news items appearing in one of the Shanghai foreign newspapers for a period of one-half month and discovered the following interesting facts: The total number of separate items containing an American date line, was 30; the number containing a London date line was 43; and the number containing a European date line, that is, indicating origin on the European continent, was 24. Thus, out of a total number of 97 separate items cabled to the Far East for publication in the foreign and native press, about one third of the items were from the United States. Then with this as a basis, a further analysis was made of the character of news contained in the 30 American news-items. This gave the following results: Bootlegging and associated subjects, 9 items; Cancellation of European debts, 11 items; Disasters,

including storms, fires and heat fatalities, 8 items; Politics, 3 items (all about Texas and "Ma" Ferguson); Strikes, 4 items; Bank failures, 2 items; Murders, 1. In addition to the foregoing, there were a few other items averaging 4 or 5 lines which were not classified such as obituaries of prominent persons, and there was one item of special China interest, a report of an address by Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Washington, referring to the Tariff Conference. No attempt was made to classify the various items from London and the Continent, but many of the London items referred to parliamentary debates of particular interest in China and the news items emanating from the Continent pertained chiefly to the French financial crisis. All of the news items listed were cabled to China by *Reuters*, the British news service.

THE FOREGOING analysis of American and European news covered only a very brief period and is presented for what it is worth as an introduction to a general discussion of the problem of news in its relationship to Chinese-American relations. Any impartial, fair-minded person reading over the various items, would, in our opinion at least, consider the items from London and Europe generally of more importance than those published from the United States. The London and European items were longer, in some cases consisting of verbatim reports of parliamentary debates, while the American items were usually short and of the "bulletin" variety. One particular item which quoted a statement by Senator Borah on the subject of the European debts, was obviously incomplete. Another brief item, telling of the death of Robert Todd Lincoln, neglected to give the important information that he was the son of Abraham Lincoln, America's great civil war president. We make no comment on the various items pertaining to America's prohibition experiment, deaths from poisoned alcohol and international problems resulting from the bootlegging business. Undoubtedly America's attempt to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages is a matter of news and is so treated on the front pages of the home newspapers, but many thougntful Americans question whether these items are of sufficient importance to merit cabling half way around the world at a cost of twenty-nine cents (gold) a word. However, others, especially those interested in discrediting America's "dry" experiment may think otherwise, so that's that. A still more serious criticism might be made of the character of news items cabled to China newspapers dealing with the European debt problem. Much of this material is undoubtedly of a propaganda character, tending to place the United States in the position of a "Shylock" demanding its pound of flesh from the poverty-stricken, financially-harassed, European nations.—nations however which seem to manage to maintain a quite respectable naval and land armament despite the interest and amortization payments which they are obligated to make on their war debts to the United States.

UNDOUBTEDLY there has been a considerable improvement in the quantity and quality of American news published in China since 1914, the year of the outbreak of the European War, when a survey of American news published in China over a period of six months showed something like 95 percent of the items to be accounts of murders, suicides, lynchings and similar unsavory affairs. But fundamentally the problem of news transmission between China and the United States is just as unsatisfactory from the standpoint of the friendly relations of the two countries, diplomatically and commercially speaking, as it was a decade or even a quarter of a century ago. It is true that many of the leading American newspapers and press associations now maintain regular correspondents in China, but the character of news sent is generally unsatisfactory because the character of the news is governed by the exorbitant rates charged by the cable companies for news message. We mean by this that the exorbitant cable rates for news messages, makes it impossible for newspaper correspondents to transmit anything except accounts of the most sensational happenings and even then they are forced to so summarize their dispatches that it is impossible to do more than send brief outlines. Thus from the standpoint of the news which is sent to the United Statea for publication in the American papers, the correspondents in Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, and Canton are practically limited to brief dispatches dealing with Chinese wars or similar matters. From the standpoint of American news sent to China for publication in the Chinese press, the absence or an American press service and the inability of the newspapers (foreign and Chinese) to pay the exorbitant cable tolls, leaves the field open for non-American news agencies to make their own selection of American news and to place their own interpretation upon that news, interpretations which often are open to the charge of propaganda calculated to discredit America in this part of the world.

IN VIEW of the close relationship which exists between news and the diplomatic and commercial relations of nations, it is unfortunate that the American and Chinese Governments have not given this subject closer attention and likewise unfortunate that American organizations in China have not given the subject more attention. Several years ago an American company obtained a concession from the Chinese Government to construct (for the Chinese Government) a high power radio station at Shanghai for the purpose of direct communication with the United States, but to date nothing material has been accomplished. It is understood that the project is now being blocked on account of Japanese opposition based upon a prior contract with a Japanese concern obtained from the Chinese Government which grants the Japanese company a monopoly of radio communication within China and between China and other countries. The importance of this subject of news communication in its relationship to the diplomatic and commercial relations of the United States and Asia is emphasized in the following paragraphs from an address recently delivered by Mr. V. S. McClatchy, former publisher of the *Sacramento Bee*, and director of the *Associated Press*, who is now chairman a of standing committee of the Pacific Foreign Trade Council which is working on this subject:

> "Communication is no less essential to the maintenance and expansion of foreign trade than finance. Prompt and efficient service, by cable and wireless, through American systems, is requisite to the full measure of success of our foreign trade. Such communication also renders a world, as well as a national service, through prompt and full transmission of news dipatches, prompting international understanding and aiding to prevent misinformation. It is of particular importance to the maintenance of friendly relations with other nations that American systems of communication should be maintained with full and prompt service. The position taken by our government on this question is distinctly encouraging, and merits the support of our people.

"Since 1900 our total trade with Asia has multiplied ten times, and it has developed in proportion to our total world commerce until it has become eighteen per cent instead of nine per cent of that total.

"Half the population of the globe live in the countries of eastern and southeastern Asia, accessible to our merchant marine. The standard of living in these countries is low and the purchasing power of the population per individual correspondingly small. In the aggregate, however, it is already large. With development of the resources and industries of these countries and closer contact with western civilization wages will rise, giving increase of purchasing power, the standards of living will improve with an ever-growing urge for conveniences and luxuries, and demand for such things as we can supply to advantage. For these things they will pay an equivalent in raw materials and in manufactured goods.

"In Japan, for instance, that upward trend has already started strongly, and the effects are marked in the growth of our trade with her. In China, there are 400,000,000 people. As China gradually develops and her people rise with education and an increased wage scale into the realm of more comfortable living her purchasing power will be enormously increased. Under proper policy a fair share of the world's commerce with China can be ours.

**Commerce Dependent on Communication**

"Commerce between nations, like business between individuals, is fostered and maintained by cultivating acquaintance of each other, by keeping in friendly touch, by preventing the growth of misunderstandings, by learning each other's wants and resources, and determining how the one may be supplied, and the other drawn upon, to mutual advantage. The foundations of satisfactory business relations, thus laid, are securely built upon when confidence is inspired by continuous fair dealing and intimate touch of each other thus acquired.

"The desirable knowledge of each other can be secured and maintained by two distant peoples, only through constant interchange of adequate and reliable daily news reports. News reports, to meet these conditons, must be uncensored, independent, free from government control or ownership, and self-supporting; and these must be, in consequence, facilities for speedy transmission and a low word rate.

"Our knowledge of, and relations with Europe are maintained, development of misunderstanding prevented, and commercial enterprises encouraged and protected through a very complete system of news communication. The Atlantic is crossed by sixteen cables and a number of radio circuits, connecting the United States with the several countries of Europe. The general news rate granted by these various systems of communication, seven cents per word, with speedy transmission, encourages a constant interchange of adequate, and, at times, voluminous, news reports, under direction of responsible agencies. Week-end letters and delayed and over-night messages at greatly reduced rates supplement excellent service for commercial purposes.

"Up to 1920 there was practically no direct news service between the United States and Asia, because service on the one cable was worthless for news purposes, and the rate four times or more, than across the Atlantic, was prohibitive. Our news from Asia and hers from the United States was transmitted by way of London, selected from such news as was available there, because the rate of transmission therefrom was small in comparison with the rate for direct service.

**Great Britain's Example**

"Great Britain, who from her tight little island has built and maintained a world commerce, shows her appreciation of the necessity for adequate news service in the arrangements she provide for close communication with her dominions and colonies throughout the world. Under her fostering care the Eastern Cable Company maintains a cable system connecting the home country with all the dominions, and extending from England to Spain, thence down the west coast of Africa and up the east coast of that continent, thence across the Indian Ocean and along the coast of India to eastern Asia, to Hong Kong and Shanghai, with extensions to Australia and New Zealand. In co-operation with Australia and Canada, Great Britain has laid a government cable from Sydney to Vancouver, via Fanning Island.

"Over this cable system news is transmitted between London and Australia, 15,000 miles, at seven and a half pence per word, a small fraction of the commercial rate. Between Australia and Canada, 6,930 miles, the news rate, with speedy transmission, is three and a quarter pence per word, against a commercial rate over ten times as great. New Zealand receives her news from Australia, 1,400 miles, two-thirds of the distance between San Francisco and Honolulu, at an expense of three shillings per hundred words, less than three quarters of a cent per word.

These favorable conditions for news transmission are to be improved still further by the erection and government operation of high power radio stations, connecting Australia with London and Vancouver, with news rates about two thirds of the rates now charged by cable.

**Uncle Sam's Communications Facilities**

"Contrast these conditions with those which existed for news communication between the United States and the Philippines in 1919, twenty years after the islands had come into our possession, and bear in mind the necessity which existed for a maintenance of friendly relations with the islands, and therefore for such communication as would insure knowledge of events and sentiment, on each side. There was and still is, but one cable from San Francisco to Manila, via Honolulu and Guam, with connections from Guam for Tokyo, and from Manila for Shanghai. This cable is owned and operated by a private company, the majority of whose stockholders are British. The distance between San Francisco and Manila, 6,935 miles, is the same as the cable distance between Australia and Canada, and yet the rate for news service, 27 cents per word, is nearly five times as great as that in force between the British dominions, while messages are subject to great delay, and the "urgent" rate, to secure prompt delivery, imposes a cost of nearly $3.00 per word. That cable, due to conditions of the ocean bed, has been out of commission for weeks at a time; and the rates are practically as they were in 1919, though the service has improved. Communication with China and Japan, in 1919, was equally expensive, and, in the case of Japan, even less reliable because of poor operation of the Japanese connection.

"As a result of these conditions, the American and vernacular newspapers in Manila, up to 1920, were compelled to receive their news of the United States by way of London, through the British news service, "Reuter," such news being naturally chosen and colored by the national viewpoint of the service by which it was transmitted. Is it any wonder, under such circumstances, that the Philippines and the United States failed to obtain such understanding of each of other, and of their desires and policies, as would lead to closer and more satisfactory relations? Similar cable conditions prevented adequate news communication between our territory of Hawaii and the mainland.

**What the Situation Demands**

"Thus are outlined the terms of the problem—the commerce of Asia, valuable and steadily growing, a fair share of which the United States desires, and for which she must compete with other nations, already favorably entrenched through superior means of communication. The commerce on the Pacific will perhaps exceed in time the commerce on the other oceans of the world, and the bulk of it will probably be long retained by those countries which establish firmly their interest therein during the next few decades.

"Study of the facilities for communication for news and commercial messages now available across the Atlantic indicates what is needed in our interest on the Pacific; and the example of Great Britain, Australia and Canada, and our preliminary experiments with Navy radio transmission, show how the desired results can be secured.

"Congress should be asked to make permanent the present authorization for use of Navy radio across the Pacific for transmission of news reports at a low word rate, such authority to be withdrawn on any circuit when private American companies are prepared to furnish equally good, or better service at the same rate, under proper guarantee. Congress should be asked also to restore authority for use of Navy radio for transmission of *Commercial* messages on the Pacific at commercial whenever and wherever privately operated American companies are not able to give the service.

"Radio communication in other countries of the Pacific will probably remain permanently under government control, and the United States should either offer co-operative use of its Navy radio facilities in connection with similar facilities of other countries of news at low word rates, or should insist that private American com-

panies, if given franchises, must provide their share of such co-operative arrangements when offered. A proper presentation of facts would probably secure ready acrates, quiescence of other nations in arrangements of this character.

"None of these things will be done, however, unless and until the merchants of the nation, exporters and importers—and the organizations which represent them, foreign trade councils and chambers of commerce—realize the situation and make forcible presentation of it to privately operated communication companies, and also to Congress and the proper departments of the government.

## REUTERS TELEGRAMS AND THE EUROPEAN DEBT QUESTION

IN THE foregoing discussion of "The News Element in Chinese-American Relations" reference was made to dispatches which *Reuters Service* has been distributing to the foreign and Chinese press on the subject of the European war debts to the United States, the charge being made that many of these dispatches either through brevity or through intention, have had the effect of discrediting the position of the United States on this question. Since the foregoing paragraphs were written, we have received a complete report of Senator Borah's remarks on the subject of the European debts, which we reproduce herewith together with *Reuters* report on the same subject.

*Reuters' report of Senator Borah's remarks on the subject of the European war debts to the United States as published in the North-China Daily News of July 27 and 28:*

Washington, July 25.

Senator Borah has issued a statement in the course of which he says that European critics of America in connexion with war debts should remember that "people living in glass houses should not throw stones."

His statement refers to the "territorial acquisitions of Great Britain at the Peace Conference table" and adds that out of the 4,000,000 square miles to be divided, Great Britain secured 3,000,000 and France 800,000, while America, "true to her ideals, accepted nothing."—Reuter.

New York, July 26.

Senator Borah's bitter allusions to Mr. Winston Churchill on the subject of War debts are deprecated by the press.

The "New York Times" is one instance. The journal says that only fools and madmen could keep up "this plan of verbal bombardment and exchange of recriminations." The paper urges Americans to conserve their energies for a coming day when all petty misunderstandings and irritations will be shelved in the presence of a new, large, sagacious adjustment of the whole troublesome issue of War debts.

Senator Borah's statement, to which the newspapers refer, included a reference to Mr. Churchill's "vilification campaign" against the United States for the purpose of securing cancellation of War debts.

Mr. Churchill in reply made a statement inviting Senator Borah to quote any passage from any speech in his statement on which Senator Borah relies to justify such a complaint.—Reuter.

*What Senator Borah really said, on the subject of the war debts as reported in the Japan Advertiser (Tokyo American paper) for July 27:*

WASHINGTON, July 25—Senator Borah, in Baltimore on his speech-making tour in which he proposes to discuss foreign problems, today answered America's European critics in a formal statement charging that Great Britain's present campaign of villification is for the purpose of seeking cancellation of her debt to America. Mr. Borah said:

"Winston Churchill seems to be conducting another Gallipoli campaign for the cancellation of Great Britain's debt to America. Churchill is a natural military genius and he is carrying on a campaign of villification against the enemy on methods smacking of modern warfare. As the result of his campaign Americans have been called 'materialists', 'false to their porfessed ideals', lamentably ignorant' and 'Uncle Shylock', the usurer.

**Defends U. S. Stand**

The whole world has been brought to believe that the American people are void of all sense of humanity, correct principles, high ideals and honorable purposes. America has been painted as a grasping, soulless and money-loving nation and by whom?

"After we entered the World War, former Premier Asquith said he doubted whether the world realized the full significance of the step America had taken, and that he was not using an exaggeration when he pronounced it one of the most disinterested acts in history. It was not through calculation of material gain, he emphasized, nor for territorial aggrandizement but through the constraining force on the conscience of humanity. Now the United States is denounced as 'Uncle Shylock'.

"At Versailles, out of four million square miles of territory portioned off, three and a half million square miles went to Great Britain, and a half million to France. None went to America. The House of Commons Speaker recently said the treaty puts Great Britain at the highest point that nation has ever reached both territorially and in world influence.

**Debt Partically Cancelled**

"What has happened since? While our ideals were being impeached by Great Britain, we cancelled the British debt 30 cents on the dollar. In all, America has cancelled $7,000,000,000 on the combined British, Italian, Belgian and French debts, according to recent debt agreements.

"The American tax-payer is not concerned with what the British did with the money borrowed from America. Earl Denbeigh deplores the 'lamentable American ignorance' and proposes an educational campaign for Americans. We need no educational exertion to understand how a debtor acts when he does not want to pay. We understand perfectly that the British attack is Britain's own peculiar way of asking for cancellation."

THERE ARE sound arguments on both sides of this question of debt cancellation and it is possible that at some time in the future when Europe has settled down to business and ceased piling up land and naval armament for another war and has adopted some sound scheme for the peaceful settlement of disputes, that the United States may cancel the debts contracted in America during the World War. But at the present time the official policy of the United States, undoubtedly backed by the sentiments of a majority of American citizens, is that the debts must be paid, although as Senator Borah points out, substantial reductions have been made and lenient long-time terms for repayment have been granted. However this has nothing whatever to do with the subject under discussion, the charge that *Reuters* telegrams misrepresent the American attitude in its reports which are cabled to this part of the world for publication in the foreign and native press. *Reuters* enjoys a monopoly in the supplying of foreign news to the press of China and as such is under a very great obligation to exercise care in the type of news which is sent to China, especially from the standpoint of news emanating in the United States. Several months ago we called attention to what appeared to be a deliberate omission of paragraphs referring to American policy toward China from reports of addresses by President Coolidge and Secretary Kellogg, which were cabled to China. Now we present for the consideration of our readers, *Reuters* report and an American news report, dealing with the European war dept question and leave the decision to our readers and especially to American diplomatic and consular officials in China whose duty it is to keep the American Government informed on matters affecting American interests in this part of the world.

## THE MISSIONARY WHO "LYNCHED" A KOREAN BOY

SEVERAL MONTHS ago an American missionary in Korea, Dr. Haysmeir, by name, caught a Korean youth stealing apples in the mission compound. It was said to have been the third or fourth offence, so the missionary caught the boy and painted the Korean character meaning "thief" on each of the youth's cheeks, using nitrate of silver in the painting process. Nitrate of silver, as is well known by those who work with photographic materials, produces a brown stain which requires several days to wear off. We hold no brief for Dr. Haysmeir, who probably was exasperated at the frequent raids on his garden and decided to punish the boy instead of turning him over to the police. He undoubtedly made a mistake in letting his temper get the best of him, but that isn't the phase of the matter which particularly interests us at the present time. It seems that the Japanese authorities in Korea paid little attention to the matter at the time, but about six months afterwards when the Korean boy probably had forgotten about the incident the Japanese press and police dug up the affair and a great sensation was made of the action of the American missionary in "lynching" the Korean boy. Now the dictionary meaning of the word *lynch* is to punish for imputed crime by lynch-law, or to administer summary punishment by a self-appointed commission without trial by law. But to the average man the word *lynch* is accepted in the American sense as meaning "hanging," "burning at the stake," or "shooting" without trial by mob-force. Japanese who pride themselves on their knowledge of the English language, undoubtedly should be familiar with the common-every-day meaning of the word, but despite this, the Japanese *Toho* news service which sends news to the foreign and Chinese press in China, has regaled us with almost daily reports on the case of the Korean boy who was "lynched" by the American missionary. Finally the Korean Court gave Dr. Haysmeir a suspended sentence of three months and he was permitted to leave the country. Now, after the case has been concluded, the *Toho* news agency has sent a notice to all newspapers receiving their reports, asking that the word "lynched" be deleted from the reports and the statement be corrected to read, "branded the cheeks of a young Korean boy with acid." Without attempting in any way to defend the missionary who undoubtedly permitted his temper to get the better of his judgment, it must be admitted that the agitation of the Japanese press and authorities over the affair was due in large measure to an attempt to discredit American missionaries with the Korean and Chinese peoples. In the panic and period of hysteria that followed the Japanese earthquake a few years ago hundreds of Koreans were "lynched" by the Japanese extreme nationalists on the grounds that the Koreans were promoting disorder and setting fires to buildings. In this disgraceful affair hundreds of innocent Koreans were killed or driven from the country and nothing was ever done about it, hence we are naturally somewhat skeptical over the present indignation which is sweeping Japan because an American missionary discolored the cheeks of a Korean boy with silver nitrate.

## THE CAUSES OF CHINA'S DISCONTENT

THE JOHNS HOPKINS PRESS, Baltimore, has just brought out in attractively printed form, the recent addresses of Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, the book being printed, according to a statement by Dr. Sze, on account of the many requests which he has received for copies of his speeches delivered in many parts of the United States on the subject of China's diplomatic problems. There is an introduction by Dr. W. W. Willoughby, professor of political science at Johns Hopkins University, who served as adviser to the Chinese delegation at the Washington Conference and also at the Geneva Opium Conference last year. There are five addresses in the book, the titles being, "The Problem of China," "Causes of China's Discontent," "International Aspects of the Chinese Situation," "Extraterritoriality in China," and "China's Unequal Treaties." The causes of China's discontent in respect to her international position, according to Dr. Sze, hinge upon two facts, the first being that foreigners residing in China have a treaty status which removes them from the laws and judicial tribunals of China, and second, China is denied the right to determine its own tariff policies. In reference to tariff revision, Dr. Sze declares that the failure of the Powers to give prompt and complete effect to the Washington agreements has played no small part in bringing about the present crucial situation in China. The blame for this delay, according to Dr. Sze, rests upon the French Government which refused for a period of practically four years to ratify the China treaties owing to a dispute over the so-called "gold franc" case, something entirely extraneous to the Washington Agreements. The world today, in Dr. Sze's opinion, is faced with two great problems: "The first is the establishment in Europe of a regime which will give to that continent a sense of political security, and a firm basis for the re-establishment of economic prosperity and development. The second is the readjustment of the relations of Japan and the Western Powers to China, so that in the future China will enjoy all the respect to which a great Nation is entitled, and will be permitted to enjoy the unrestrained exercise of all powers which, according to international law, are recognized as inherent in sovereignty." In the chapter devoted to the unequal treaties, Dr. Sze quotes a statement by Senator Underwood in the United States Senate to the effect that the right to fix her own tariff is a sovereign right and that China, if she so desired, could denounce or abrogate the whole treaty which controls her tariff relations. Space is too limited for further quotation, but a perusal of the book is recommended to those who are desirous of obtaining an insight into the aspirations of China as stated by Dr. Sze, who in the opinion of Dr. Willoughby is China's "most distinguished diplomat."

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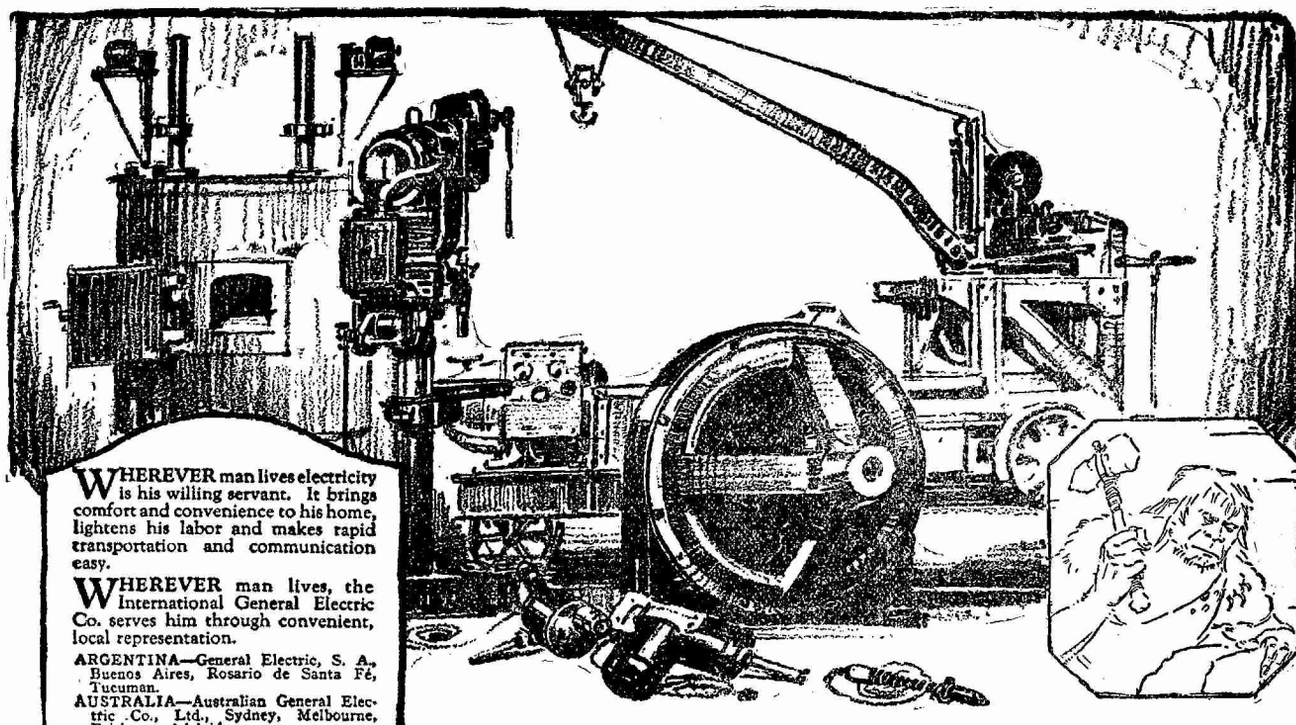
Reports from Kansu state that of late the American missionaries of the Christian and Missionary Alliance at Alashan have been ill-treated by the Mongol tribes there. These natives have refused to sell to them food and other daily necessities, trying to starve them, especially at Tingyuanying. At the request of the American Minister, the Government has sent a telegram to the Kansu Authorities instructing them to take immediate measures to stop the anti-foreign movement among the officials of the Alashan Mongol tribes.



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# Educating Chinese Students Abroad

JULEAN ARNOLD, B. S., LL.D.

*(Cammercial Attache, American Legation Peking, in the Educational Review*

MANY Chinese who have been educated abroad fail to come up to the expectations of those who realize the needs of a China in transition. The question then arises to what extent should Chinese students be encouraged to matriculate in educational institutions abroad? Only to that extent which will make possible their securing from foreign lands the sort of training that is needed in present day China and which cannot be obtained in their own country.

What are the outstanding problems of China today? The country is emerging from a medieval economic and social order to a modern economic and social society. It is not by accident that large numbers of Chinese students have gone to the United States than to any other Western country. America's economic and social problems are not greatly different from those which now confront China. No two countries are so similar in their physical characteristics as are the United States and China. They lie within pretty much the same degrees of latitude, are similar in area, each is possessed of a great central river valley, each has its vast plains, plateaus and mountain regions and each is possessed of rich resources in coal, iron, water power and fertile lands. Economically, the problems of transportation and agriculture are of outstanding importance both to China and to the United States. Politically, the United States developed as a federation of states. So also does it appear that China will have to work out a modern political society on the basis of a federation of provinces.

Thus it would seem that, for some years to come, China will have more to learn from America than from any other country. But have not the American educated Chinese students disappointed many of their friends in China by their inability to serve their country in a constructive way? It is hardly fair to impute to these students the entire blame for their failure to have proved of a greater asset to their country's needs than they have. Their shortcomings may be in many cases traced to the character of the training they received.

### Academic Training Not Sufficient

The return to China in 1906 of gold $11,000,000 of the American Boxer indemnity, with an expressed desire on the part of the Chinese to apply these funds to training Chinese according to American educational standards, was hailed as a wonderful stroke in international statesmanship. Unfortunately, little or nothing was done to provide the machinery for an intelligently effective administration of the expenditure of these funds. The students sent to the United States were left to drift for themselves, with atmost a minimum of guidance from those who might be qualified to be of real service to them. The result has been that, in the majority of cases, the Chinese students in the United States have contented themselves with an academic training, placing more value on academic degrees than upon the adaptability of the training they received to the requirements of their society. In many cases such an academic training as they have received could just as well have been obtained in China, with the advantage of an expenditure of one quarter as much money and with the advantage also of being done in a Chinese environment. In other words, unless the Chinese student in America gets much more than an American academic training, he might better have remained in his own country.

The ninety and nine Chinese students who are taking post graduate courses in the Ford plants at Detroit qualifying for a degree of M. F. rather than for an M. A. will, I venture to predict, be greater assets to the New China than twice or three times the number qualifying as Masters of Arts or Doctors of Philosophy. China needs today more masters of flivvers and fewer masters of arts. What the Chinese students in the United States will do for the China of the next decade, will depend upon the sort of practical training they receive supplementary to their academic or scholastic education. Joe Bailie, who is responsible for placing the ninety-nine students in the Ford plant and who has also placed fifty other Chinese in other industrial plants and business offices, as well as trying to arrange to place these students after they return to China, is probably doing more for the modern education of the Chinese than any other single individual and more than are some organizations which are devoting their resources to the education of the youth of China. Unfortunately there are not ten or fifteen Joe Bailies working on this problem. Dean Schneider's courses at the University of Cincinnati, whereby each student in engineering alternates with two weeks in school two weeks in an industrial plant six days out of the week and eleven months out of the year, receiving substantial compensation for his practical labors, provide just the sort of work which is needed by the average Chinese student. Similar courses under Dean Schneider's plan are given in business administration.

### Practical Courses Needed

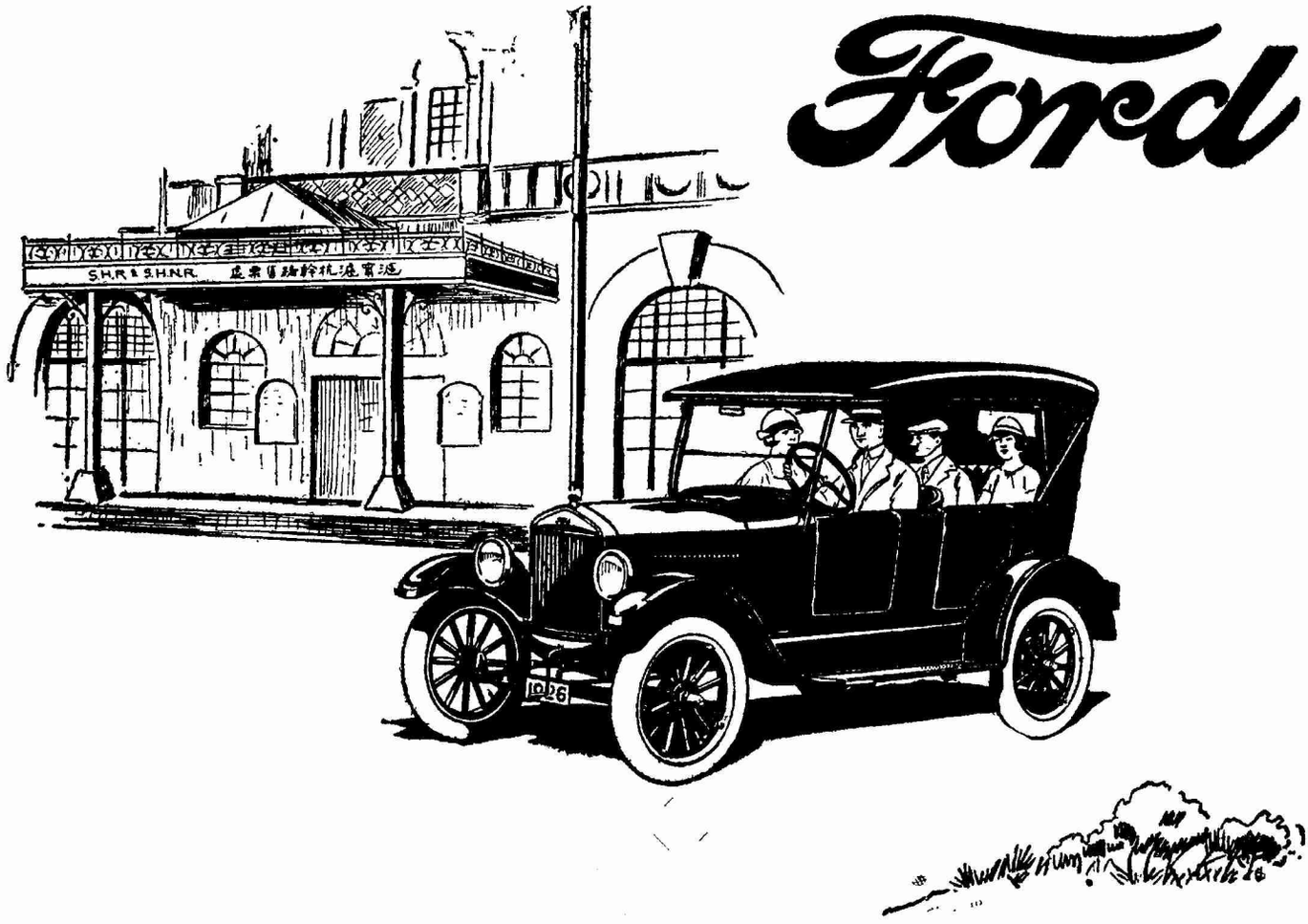
It is said that the first batch of Chinese students sent to America, which was about fifty years ago, returned to their country to find themselves *persona non grata*, in fact, some of them were actually thrown into jail, so I have been informed. Self-sufficient China at that time was not sympathetic with sending students to the barbarian West. China would help herself today were she to discourage the Chinese student from returning to his country without a certificate from an industrial plant, business office, hospital, farming organization or some other actual work shop, indicating that the student in question has successfully concluded a course of one year's practical training there, supplementary to an academic education correlated to this practical work! It should also be emphasized to every student going to the United States, that those who write theses on some such practical subjects as the following will receive special recognition:

"The California system of cooperatives applied to farming in China." "The relative costs of railway transportation in America and native means of transportation in China." "Motor *vs* railway transportation for China." "What will 100,000 miles of railways do for China?" "Why California oranges undersell Swatow oranges in the Shanghai market." "Can China increase its cotton production to equal that of the United States?" How can China get a larger share of America's gold $400,000,000 imports of raw silk?" "A practical ten-year public health program for China." "How can the rural school meet the needs of China's rural population?" "Why is it that it takes less than 35% of the American population to feed the nation while probably 80% of China's population is required and the Chinese is not so well fed, nor does China have such a large surplus for export?" "Comparison of rural credits in China and America." "The functions of an American chamber of commerce compared with those of a Chinese chamber." "Responsibility of trusteeship in corporate business." "The place of the daily newspaper in a democracy." "A suggestive practical program for overcoming illiteracy in China." "The motion picture film and the radio as educational agencies in China."

Futhermore, if the Chinese student in the United States is to make his training there of real significance to his future in his own country, he must prelude his American education with a training in China which will have given him the fundamentals of the history, geography, economics and institutions of his own country. Too much of the education in China today is foreign to the environment of the student. There is much room for adapting the work of schools and colleges to the needs of China. There are in use in many colleges in China text books compiled for the use of students in other countries and not specially adapted to China.

### Importance of Preliminary Education

It is not a question of sending fewer students abroad, but rather a question of careful selection of the type of student to be sent abroad, the preliminary education which he should receive in China, and the character of the training which he should secure in the foreign land. In all cases the curricula should be developed in such a way as to encourage the student to become a factor of greater usefulness to the future of his country rather than to make of him a hybrid unsuited either to the needs of his own country or to those of the country in which he has received his foreign training. In China's present financial straits, scrupulous care should be taken to allot the minimum of necessary financial assistance to each of its students sent abroad. Many Chinese students in America fail because they are encourged to live too luxuriously by allotments unduly generous. It were better if they were obliged to depend upon their own resources to supplement their wants beyond their immediate necessary requirements. Thus it is a question of giving the Chinese student that sort of education which will best fit him to be a useful member of Chinese society of today, which means that his education should be of the character demanded by China in its transition from medieval to a modern economic and social order.

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# The Russian Effort to Abolish Marriage

*(By A Woman Resident in Russia in the July Atlantic Monthly.)*

THE question whether marriage as an institution should be abolished is now being debated all over Russia with a violence and depth of passion unknown since the turbulent early days of the Revolution. Last October a bill eliminating all distinctions between registered and unregistered marriages and giving the unmarried consort the status and property rights of the legal wife was introduced in the Tzik, or Central Executive Committee. So much unforeseen opposition to the proposed law developed that the Tzik decided to postpone its final adoption until the next session, meanwhile initiating a broad popular discussion of the project.

Since that time factories, offices, clubs, and various Soviet organizations and institutions have passed resolutions for and against the bill, and the halls have not been able to hold the eager crowds that thronged to the meetings in city, town, and village. One must live in Russia to-day, amid the atmosphere of torment, disgust, and disillusionment that pervades sex relations, the chaos, uncertainty, and tragedy that hover over the Russian family, to understand the reasons for this heated discussion, for these passionate pros and cons.

When the Bolsheviki came into power in 1917 they regarded the family, like every other 'bourgeois' institution, with fierce hatred, and set out with a will to destroy it. 'To clear the family out of the accumulated dust of the ages we had to give it a good shake-up, and we did,' declared Madame Smidovich, a leading Communist and active participant in the recent discussion. So one of the first decrees of the Soviet Government abolished the term 'illegitimate children.' This was done simply by equalizing the legal status of all children, whether born in wedlock or out of it, and now the Soviet Government boasts that Russia is the only country where there are no illegitimate children. The father of a child is forced to contribute to its support, usually paying the mother a third of his salary in the event of a separation, provided she has no other means of livelihood.

### Divorces While You Wait

At the same time a law passed which made divorce a matter of a few minutes, to be obtained at the request of either partner in a marriage. Chaos was the result. Men took to changing wives with the same zest which they displayed in the consumption of the recently restored forty-per-cent vodka.

'Some men have twenty wives, living a week with one, a month with another,' asserted an indignant woman delegate during the sessions of the Tzik. 'They have children with all of them, and these children are thrown on the street for lack of support.' (There are three hundred thousand *besprizorni* or shelterless children in Russia to-day, who are literally turned out on the streets. They are one of the greatest social dangers of the present time, because they are developing into professional criminals. More than half of them are drug addicts and sex perverts. It is claimed by many Communists that the break-up of the family is responsible for a large percentage of these children.)

The peasant villages have perhaps suffered most from this revolution in sex relations. An epidemic of marriages and divorces broke out in the country districts. Peasants with a respectable married life of forty years and more behind them suddenly decided to leave their wives and remarry. Peasant boys looked upon marriage as an exciting game and changed wives with the change of seasons. It was not an unusual occurrence for a boy of twenty to have had three or four wives, or for a girl of the same age to have had three or four abortions. As the peasants of Borisovo-Pokrovskoie bitterly complained: 'Abortions cover our villages with shame. Formerly we did not even hear of them.' But the women, in self-defense, replied: 'It's easy for you to talk. But if you just tried to bear children yourselves you would sing a different song.'

I was once discussing the subject of frequent divorces with the president of a village soviet. 'What makes women get divorces?' I asked him. Just then a girl about eighteen years old entered the room. 'Here is our latest divorcee,' said the president laughingly. 'Ask her.' I turned around, but the girl was no longer there, and from the window I saw her running away as fast as she could. I ran after her and finally caught up with her in the fields outside the village. We sat down on a haystack and I asked the girl to talk to me frankly, as woman to woman.

Tears filled her eyes as she told me that she still loved her nineteen-year-old husband, but that he had forced her to ask for a divorce only two months after they had been married. He now thought he loved another girl in the village and threatened to kill his wife if she did not leave him voluntarily.

I recall another victim of the breakdown of family ties in the villages, a tall, pale, silent Cossack woman. She was divorced by her husband after their first child was born. He then married another woman, had a child by her, deserted both, and returned to his first wife, by whom he had a second child. The woman was deeply religious, and was tormented by the thought that her second child was illegitimate, although her priest assured her that this was not the case, because the Church did not recognize the divorce.

Several peculiar abuses sprang up in the country districts in connection with the shifting marriage regulations. Many women of light behavior found marriage and childbearing a profitable occupation. They formed connections with the sons of well-to-do peasants and then blackmailed the father for the support of the children. In some cases peasants have been obliged to sell their last cow or horse in order to settle such alimony claims. The law has created still more confusion because it is retrospective in its operation, so that women can claim support for children born many years ago.

Other peasants took advantage of the loose divorce regulations to acquire 'summer brides.' As the hiring of labor in Russia is hedged about with difficulties and restrictions for the private employer, the richer peasants in some districts took to the practice of marrying a strong girl for the harvest season and divorcing her as soon as the work in the fields was over.

### Sex Relations Among Students

The new sex relations have also raised certain problems in the cities. During the winter of 1924-1915 some of the older Communists accused the younger generation, especially the students, of indulging in too much dissipation, of squandering health and vitality in loose connections; they blamed the girl students for practising frequent abortions. 'You must be either a student or a mother; under present-day conditions you can't be both,' declared one mentor to the modern Russian women students. The latter indignantly replied that love was almost the only cheap amusement left to them and demanded that they be given at least the same opportunity for free abortions that factory women enjoy. Moreover, they retorted that not all the older Communists could serve as a model of pure living.

Some members of the League of Communist Youth, an organization which now numbers between a million and a half and two million young men and women, regard the refusal to enter into temporary sex relations as mere bourgeois prejudice, the deadliest sin in the eyes of a communist. Some of the provincial branches of the League went so far as to organize 'Down with Shame' and 'Down with Innocence' circles; but these were sharply condemned as rowdy aberrations in the official report on the activities of the League at the last Congress of the Communist Party.

Both in the villages and in the cities the problem of the unmarried mother has become very acute and provides a severe and annoying test of Communist theories. In the early stages of the Revolution the Communists held the theory that children should be reared and cared for by the State. But it soon became evident that the State, especially in war-torn and impoverished Russia, was financially quite incapable of assuming such a heavy burden of responsibility. The figure of ten thousand foundlings, reported for thirty-two provinces of the Soviet Union over a period of six months, illustrates the danger that the present large number of vagrant homeless children may be swelled because of the inability or unwillingness of parents to provide for the offspring of temporary connections.

The session of the Tzik which discussed the abolition of marriage as an institution last autumn took place in the famous throneroom of the Tsars, in one of the Kremlin palaces. The gilded walls and ceilings are unchanged, but the throne has been replaced by a simple wooden structure serving as a platform. Here round-faced peasant women with red kerchiefs over their heads, workers in plain dark blouses without tie or collar, commissars in high boots, mingled democratically and argued with equal ardor.

The bill was introduced by the Commissar for Justice Mr. Kursky, a large man with tremendous blonde moustaches. He pointed out that whereas, according to the old law, the wife had no rights in the case of an unregistered marriage, the proposed law would give her the rights of a legal wife in holding property and in other matters. Another new point was that wife and husband would have an equal right to claim support from the other, if unemployed or

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incapacitated for work. The woman would have the right to demand support for her child even if she lived with several men during the period of conception; but, in contrast to previous practice, she or the court would choose one man who would be held responsible for the support. Commissar Kursky seemed especially proud of this point because it differed so much from the 'bourgeois customs' of Europe and America. In those countries, he said, the husband can bring a friend who declares that he also lived with the woman, and the latter is then left defenseless. In the villages, where sons continue to live with their parents long after they are married, the whole family is held responsible if a woman claims alimony, according to the original draft of the proposed law.

When Kursky had finished his report and the floor was open for discussion, so much heated opposition developed that representatives from villages and factories spoke for days at a time, and the list of speakers who wished to be heard seemed to be continually growing larger. The question which chiefly occupied the attention of the debaters was whether giving the unregistered wife all legal rights would prevent men from making many rash and temporary connections, or whether it would simply lead to polygamy and polyandry.

**Heated Debate Lasts Days**

The Commissar for Internal Affairs, Byeloborodov, argued that the State cannot regard marriage as a purely private affair. It was his view that stable marriages would better ensure the education of the children. He asserted that the break-up of the family was responsible for many of the criminal and beggar children now on the streets.

Another speaker objected to the proposed law on the ground that some women would take advantage of its liberal provisions to form connections with wealthy men and then blackmail them for alimony. Krasikov, a high official in the Commissariat for Justice, contended that it would be most difficult to establish whether people had actually lived in marriage, and drew the conclusion that the law against polygamy would become a dead letter. One debater put the question in more picturesque fashion: 'You want to turn Russia into one huge marriage, where everyone will have married everyone else.'

A working woman from Kostroma, with a shawl over her head, added her voice to the general chorus of opposition. 'In our factories,' she said, 'you notice something very unpleasant. As long as a young man doesn't participate in public activities he respects his wife. But as soon as he moves up a little, gets a little more education, something comes between them. He leaves his wife with a child, lives with another woman, and brings poverty and misery to both. I ask the working women to pass a law that will stop the practice of having many husbands and many wives.'

Mrs. Gypova, a peasant woman from Kursk Province, insisted that men and women must not be permitted to live like gypsies, continually changing their mates. The children suffered too much. 'Many husbands who lived peacefully with their wives for twenty years suddenly begin to cry: "We have freedom now. Give me a divorce." Unless some firm limit is placed on frequent marriages and divorces we shall be discussing this question at every session and never get good results.'

The opposition to the proposed law seemed to centre around four points: (1) that it would abolish marriage; (2) that it would destroy the family; (3) that it would legalize polygamy and polyandry; (4) that it would ruin the peasants.

**Free Love Ultimate Aim of Socialists**

It soon became clear that the bill could not be passed at the autumn session, and a resolution to postpone further action on it until the next session was adopted. About two weeks later a mass meeting was held in Moscow to discuss the proposal. Krilenko, the Soviet public prosecutor, who had a very large share in the framing of the bill and is one of its most passionate advocates, argued that there is neither necessity, importance. nor even utility in the registration of a marriage. 'Why should the State know who marries whom?' he exclaimed. 'Of course, if living together and not registration is taken as the test of a married state, polygamy and polyandry may exist; but the State can't put up any barriers against this. Free love is the ultimate aim of a socialist State; in that State marriage will be free from any kind of obligation, including economic, and will turn into an absolutely free union of two beings. Meanwhile, though our aim is the free union, we must recognize that marriage involves certain economic responsibilities, and that's why the law takes upon itself the defense of the weaker partner, from the economic standpoint.'

Leon Trotski also pronounced himself in favor of the proposed new law at a conference of medical workers engaged in maternity welfare work. Trotski stressed the point that such a law, by giving more protection to women, would make for the benefit of the country's children.

On the other hand, Mr. Soltz, a prominent Communist authority on legal matters and one of the bitterest opponents of the proposed law, took a very different view of its probable consequences. His argument ran somewhat as follows:—

We now impose the responsibility for the consequences of loose living on men who are guilty of it, while at the same time we know that they can't undertake the burden of these responsibilities. Women don't get a hundredth part of the alimony to which they are entitled by court decisions because the husbands simply cannot pay. The proposed law seems to favor women, but it will really work out to their disadvantage, because even now husbands run away from their wives and wives run vainly after their husbands and their alimony. Women enter into temporary connections because they think the law will protect them. We must tell them that only registered marriage can involve economic obligations; then they will be more careful. You say we can put alimony defaulters in prison, but if we tried to do this we should n't have enough prisons to hold the guilty. Women will defend themselves better if they know that they can't rely on our laws for defense.'

Madame Smidovich expressed the opinion that the family is still needed to fulfill the function of bringing up children and carrying out other obligations which the State is not yet able to assume. She favored the law because she thought a woman would be best defended if her rights as a wife were legally upheld, regardless of whether the marriage were registered. 'Many applauded Soltz,' she added, 'because they already rejoice in the idea that, if they are only obliged to assume responsibility for a registered marriage, they can at the same time maintain several other connections without any responsibility at all.'

**Suggests "Marriage Insurance"**

Madame Kollontai, Russia's foremost feminist leader and first woman ambassador (to Norway), offered an interesting contribution to this discussion. She opposed the bill because she did not think women could collect alimony, especially if their husbands had two families. She was against registration and altogether in favor of free love. As a solution for the vexing problem of children she suggested a scheme of 'marriage insurance,' to be financed by an annual levy of one dollar on every adult citizen of the Soviet Union. This would provide a fund of about sixty million dollars a year, enough to provide for all the babies who might be born as a result of free-love unions. She also remarked that, although the present-day Russian youth is accused of dissipation and loose living, it is often forgotten that prostitution has largely disappeared. (In this connection there is a widespread saying that the amateurs spoil the profession.)

If opinion on the proposed law is divided in the cities, the feeling in the villages, where eighty per cent of the Russians live, is overwhelmingly against it. Recently the official Soviet newspaper, *Izvestia*, printed a resume of peasant opinion in regard to it. Perhaps the most characteristic spokesman was A. Platov, a peasant from Vologda Province, who declared:—

'Marriage among the peasants has not yet become a toy which can be fashioned to-day and broken to-morrow or next week. The new proposal to have many wives and husbands is considered illegal in the villages. Responsibility for the sins of one member should not fall upon the entire family. Every divorce in the villages brings with it family discords, feuds, trials, revenge, murder, and ruin. One must take into consideration the backwardness of the village population, which feels that the new law will bring polygamy, grief, demoralization, and the dying out of the race.'

In Tetushi, a Tatar village, the meeting of the peasants was described as 'noisy, even stormy.' It began at two in the afternoon and lasted until the following morning. The meeting registered a unanimous vote for the registration of marriage.

Although discussion is still going on all over Russia, there seems to be little doubt that the bill, with certain modifications, will be passed at the next session of the Tzik, which will be held in the summer. The more important changes in the draft law, to which the Commissariat for Justice has agreed in deference to the widespread popular protests and opposition, are as follows:—

Unregistered marriage will entail legal rights only in cases where the parties concerned mutually acknowledge each other as husband and wife, where it is established before a court that they lived together and had joint property, either by the testimony of a third party or by the evidence of their personal correspondence or other documents, where there was mutual material support or joint bringing up of children.

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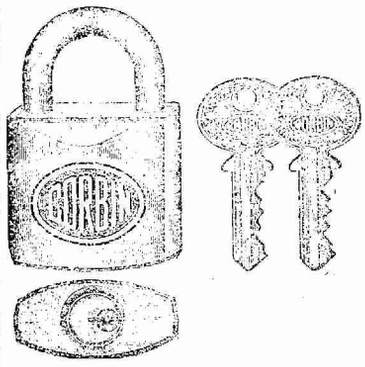

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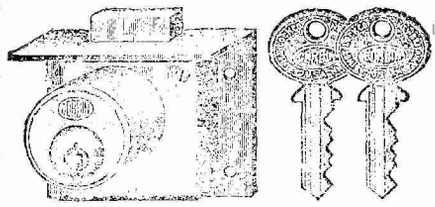

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A husband or wife may claim support from the other partner only for one year if incapacitated for work, and only for six months if unemployed. (This change was made as a result of numerous suggestions to the effect that some Russian men are so lazy that they would be glad to marry working women and remain permanently unemployed if they were thereby entitled to claim support from their wives.)

Preference will be given to registered marriages in so far as registration will be considered an absolute proof of marriage.

The whole peasant family will be responsible for the support of the child of one of its members, but the amount given must in no case be so great as to lead to the ruin of the family.

The mere technical details of the proposed new marriage law would scarcely have excited such a flood of ardent popular discussion if the whole problem of sex relations had not been in the forefront of public attention. The discussion simply provided an outlet for the expression of long-repressed feelings on this subject.

The course of the discussion indicated pretty clearly two outstanding developments in modern Russia's attitude toward the problems of marriage, sex, and the family. In the first place, there is an unmistakable reaction, both among the Communists and among the general public, against excessive loose living. Some of the Communists especially stress the point that a comrade who spends too much time in love affairs cannot fulfill his duties to the Party and the proletariat. There is a tendency among Communist writers now to decry excessive preoccupation with sex as a symptom of bourgeois decadence. Among the general population and especially among the peasants there is a keen realization of the difficulties, material and otherwise, which have come up as a result of a too literal adoption of the 'free love' slogan, and there is a desire for more stable domestic relations.

In the second place, it is now pretty evident that the widespread circulation of revolutionary ideas on the desirability of abolishing the family has not by any means eliminated old-fashioned passions of love and jealousy. The police records are full of cases, some of them very terrible, of murders and assaults and suicides committed by women under the influence of jealousy. One such case may serve as an example. A peasant left his village wife and began to live with a working woman in the town. The village wife kept coming and making scenes before the second wife, until the latter, irritated beyond endurance, poured benzine over her rival, set her on fire, and burned her to death. Such elemental outbursts of jealousy are condemned by the Communists as 'relics of bourgeois prejudice'; but they continue to occur, nevertheless, and even Communist women have been known to commit suicide because their husbands' attentions were diverted elsewhere.

## Struthers & Barry Lose Agency

According to an *Associated Press* dispatch appearing in the Manila papers, the Struthers and Barry shipping firm has been notified by the United States Shipping Board that from August 1 the operation of its freighters on the Orient run will be turned over to Swayne and Hoyt of San Francisco. The Swayne and Hoyt organization has been operating American boats from the Western Pacific coast to South America and also has an extensive line to Australia, both lines being under the direction of the Shipping Board.

"Officials of the Shipping Board," says the dispatch, "explain the transfer on the grounds that Swayne and Hoyt demonstrated greater efficiency and economy on the Australian run than Struthers and Barry in the operation of the service in the Orient." Struthers and Barry have protested the transfer to Chairman O'Conner, chairman of the Shipping Board and have asked for a hearing.

Commenting on the message, the *Manila Bulletin* states that Struthers and Barry, represented there by L. Everett, Inc., operated the largest fleet of Shipping Board owned vessels now making Philippine ports. The fleet consists of eight freighters and four tankers. Swayne and Hoyt operates five Shipping Board vessels on the Pacific-Australian run, L. Everett, Inc., also being agents for these vessels in the Philippines. These ships recently have been sold to the Munson line for private operation on the same run.

# Nearly 200 Chinese Students Going To America

Approximately 200 Chinese students will depart on August 22 on the President McKinley for the United States where they will continue their educations in various colleges and universities. In the list is included 67 graduates of Tsing Hua College in Peking, the remainder of the group being private students. Prior to their departure for the United States, the Chinese students will be entertained in Shanghai by the World's Chinese Students' Federation, Kiangsu Educational Association, Shanghai College of Commerce, Tsing Hua Alumni Association and other organizations. The names of the Tsing Hua students and the colleges they will attend follow:

**The 1926 Tsing Hua Student Party**

*Courses and Institutions*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Agriculture* | |
| Cheng, Chun Ch'uan | Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. |
| Chou, Ch'eng Yao | Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y. |
| Huang, Hai Ch'ing | Oregon Agricultural Coll., Corvollis, Ore. |
| *Architecture* | |
| Kuo, Yuan-Hsi | Univ. of Pennsylvania, Phila., Pa. |
| *Art (Printing)* | |
| Tang, Liang | Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn. |
| *Chemistry* | |
| Chang, Yu-Chun | Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. |
| Kuo, Ch'ing-Fen | Ohio State Univ., Columbus, O. |
| Liu, Ch'uan | Ohio State Univ., Columbus, O. |
| *Economics* (including Commerce, Finance, etc.) | |
| Chai, K'e-Kung | Antioch Coll., Yellow Springs, O. |
| Chang, Pao-Heng | Stanford Univ., Palo Alto, Cal. |
| Chen, Luan | Oberlin Coll., Oberlin, O. |
| Hsia, William P. | Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor, Mich. |
| Hsieh, Chi Tai | Univ. of Washington, Seattle, Wash. |
| Hsu, Francis T. | Miami Univ., Oxford, O. |
| Hsu, Tun Chang | Reed Coll., Portland, Ore. |
| Kang, Chen Yu. | Colo. Coll., Colorado Springs, Colo. |
| Kuan, Hsi-lin | Ohio State Univ., Columbus, O. |
| Li, Hsiao Hi | Grinnell Coll., Grinnell, Ia. |
| Liang, Chu Chang | Univ. of Pennsylvania, Phila., |
| Liu, George C. | Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor, Mich. |
| Liu Chien-hua, Joseph | Oberlin Coll., Oberlin, O. |
| Shen, Hsi-Jui | Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. |
| Wang, Kuo-Chung | Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. |
| Wong, Kuo-Cheng | Carleton Coll., Northfield, Minn. |
| Wu, Tsung | Stanford Univ., Palo Alto, Cal. |
| Yen, Jung Hsu | Colo. Coll., Colorado Springs, Colo. |
| Yew, Chia-Chu | Colo. Coll., Colorado Springs, Colo. |
| Yun, Chao-Kun | Univ. of Washington, Seattle, Wash. |
| *Education* | |
| Li, Tao Hsuan | Stanford Univ., Palo Alto, Cal. |
| Lo, Lun | George Peabody Coll. for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn. |
| Wang, Te Liang | George Peabody Coll. for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn. |
| *Engineering, Aeronautical* | |
| Tu, Ying | Mass. Inst. Tech., Cambridge, Mass. |
| *Engineering, Architectoral* | |
| Huang, Chung | Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. |
| Huang, Hsueh-Shih | Mass. Inst. Tech., Cambridge, Mass. |
| *Engineering, Ceramic* | |
| Shaw, David Te-hui | Ohio State Univ., Columbus, O. |
| *Engineering, Chemical* | |
| Feng, Tsan-Chou | Mass. Inst. Tech., Cambridge, Mass. |
| Shih, T'ing-Ch'ing | Ohio State Univ., Columbus, O. |
| Tu, Chang-Ming | Mass. Inst. Tech., Cambridge, Mass. |
| *Engineering, Civil* | |
| T'ang Fong T'u | Purdue Univ., La Fayette, Ind. |
| Tsui Lung Kuang | Purdue Univ., La Fayette, Ind. |
| *Engineering, Electrical* | |
| Jen, Chih-Kung | Mass. Inst. Tech., Cambridge, Mass. |
| *Engineering, Mechanical* | |
| Liu, Cheng Chiung | Purdue Univ., La Fayette, Ind. |
| Tsai, Ming Fang | Purdue Univ., La Fayette, Ind. |


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|---|---|
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| Wang, Chih | Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass. |

*Law*

| | |
|---|---|
| Lin, T'ung Chi | Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor, Mich. |
| T'so, Pao-K'ai | Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor, Mich. |

*Liberal Arts*

| | |
|---|---|
| Chow, Tze-An | Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y. |
| Tung, Feng-Ming | Dartmouth Coll., Hanover, N. H. |

*Literature*

| | |
|---|---|
| Li, Tang Yen | Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn. |
| Sun, Ming-Chuan | Dartmouth Coll., Hanover, N. H. |

*Medicine*

| | |
|---|---|
| Yin, Yu-Chang | Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md. |

*Military Science*

| | |
|---|---|
| Chen, Chiaiu | Virginia Military Inst., Lexington Va. |
| Hu, Chia-Mei | Pennsylvania Military Coll., Chester Pa. or The Citadel, Charleston, S. C. |
| Huang, Kung-Shou | Virginia Military Inst., Lexington, Va. |
| Li, Jen-Tao | Virginia Military Inst., Lexington, Va. |

*Philosophy*

| | |
|---|---|
| Chen, Yuan Teh | Stanford Univ., Palo Alto, Cal. |
| Ho, Lin | Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y. |

*Physical Education*

| | |
|---|---|
| Chang, Fletcher Yung | Oberlin Coll., Oberlin, O. |

*Political Science*

| | |
|---|---|
| Chang, Ray | Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor, Mich. |
| Chang, Kuo An | Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor, Mich. |
| King, T'ung-I | Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor, Mich. |
| Huang, Shih Chun | Univ. of Washington, Seattle, Wash. |
| Pi, Kuo-Chen | Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor, Mich. |
| Yang, Ch'ang-Ling | Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass. |
| Liang, Shih-Chung | Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass. |

*Zoology*

| | |
|---|---|
| Shu, Shu-P'ei | Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor, Mich. |

## Dr. Johnson, Noted Transportation Expert, Is Shanghai Visitor

Dr. Emery Johnson, Dean of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania, arrived at Shanghai last Sunday from Nanking where he was the guest of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang. Dr. Johnson is an authority of railway transportation of international fame and for many years he was Professor of Transportation and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvannia before he became the Dean of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, in 1914.

From 1918 to 1922, Dr. Johnson was the President of the National Institute of Social Science. From 1920 to 1921, he was the President of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Business. He has also served at various times on many important commissions, such as the U. S. Industrial Commission, 1899-04; Bureau of Transportation, War Trade Board, 1917, etc.

Dr. Johnson is also the author of many books on Transportation, most of which are extensively used as college text books. From 1901 to 1914 he was editor of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and he is now an important member on the Board of Collaborators preparing an economic history of the United States.

The purpose of Dr. Johnson's trip is two-fold. He is studying transportation conditions in the Far East and also paying a visit to his many students in China and Japan. Dr. Johnson left America the end of May and prior to his coming to China, he spent nearly a month in Japan. In Japan he was royally entertained and the Japanese Government conferred upon him the Order of the Rising Sun.

Dr. Johnson is being entertained in Shanghai by many Pennsylvannia alumni who have arranged for him an interesting program. He was the guest at luncheon last Sunday at the Majestic Hotel and he was the guest of C.P. Yin, director of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, at a dinner also at the Majestic. Numerous affairs were given this week in his honor by former students and officials.

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## Young Returned Student Is Admitted To Bar at French Mixed Court

Mr. James Woo, a young Chinese lawyer who has just been admitted to the Bar at the French Mixed Court in Shanghai, is a native of Ihsin, Anhwei Province. He received his early education at the College of Arts, Hardon's University, under Professor H. P. Shastri and after his graduation in 1919 he went to France and studied law at Lyons University. He attained a high scholastic record at Lyons University and for his treatise entitled "The Chinese Constitutional Problems" the degree of Doctor of Law was conferred upon him.

**Mr. James Woo**

He then continued his studies and research work at the Universite de Paris and while there was appointed Secretary to Dr. Wang Chung-hei, Plenipotentiary Minister of the Republic of China and Judge of "La Cour Permanente De Justice Internationale" at Haye.

While in France Mr. Woo acted as correspondent contributor to the *Shun Pao*, a Shanghai Chinese daily newspaper and to the *Sin Kuo Ming Pao*, a daily newspaper in Singapore. He returned to Shanghai in February of this year. His knowledge of law and his brilliant scholastic record are greatly admired by his many friends in China.

# News from South China

The Kuomintang in Canton on July 29 formally proclaimed martial law over the territory in which it now controls or claims to have jurisdiction. In time of war or emergency, the military authorities will be supreme over the civil power and every act of the civil official shall be under the supervision of the military commander of the territory.

In the following matters the military authorities will have full power and, in the execution of these powers, the military authorities will not be responsible for compensation for losses to individuals or organizations:—(1) Regulation of public assembly, formation of associations, strike, suspension of trade, newspapers, magazines, pictures, and other printed matter; (2) Regulation of the imports and exports of materials or supplies useful to military service and utilities; (3) Inspection of private arms and ammunitions and other implements of war, including commandeering of same for military service; (4) Censorship of mails and telegraphs; (5) Inspection of ships and shipments, including the power of ordering an embargo or blockade both on land and sea; (6) Supervision of all peasants and people's volunteer corps, including orders to them for disbandment; (7) In case of military necessity, property of the people may be destroyed, but due compensation shall be made in this special respect; (8) Homes and vessels near the scene of war may be searched any time night or day; (9) Persons quartering near the war zone may be ordered away; (10) The declaration of return to normal order is to be made by the Commander-in-Chief; and (11) these will be effective until ordered cancelled by authority.

The Kuomintang in Canton has been advised that, should any "Reds" attempt to interfere with the peace and order of the five allied provinces—Kiangsi, Kiangsu, Fukien, Chekiang, and Anhwei—the armies of these provinces will not be idle. The Kuomintang is now jubilant over the possibility that, unless itself will be the aggressive, its comrades in Kwangtung and Hunan will not be attacked by troops sent by General Sun Chuan-fang of Nanking.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu, the warlord of Yangtze Valley whose regular headquarters is at Hankow but who is now in Peking looking after the campaign against the Kuominchun Army of Feng Yu-hsiang, the "Christian General," is appealing to the Peking Government for financial assistance in his next war against the Kuomintang in Hunan and Kwangtung.

Marshal Wu is dispatching two more brigades from Loyyang for the re-inforcement of the "anti-Reds" in Hunan.

The "anti-Reds" are still in possession of Yochow, in Hunan, now the objective of the Kuomintang Army.

General Chiang Kai-shek, Commander-in-Chief of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Army, is expected at Hengchow. Hunan, August first.

Owing to the pressure for funds from the Army, the Kuomintang is about to renew its gambling license for Canton City at a higher upset price. The regular daily revenue to the Kuomintang is to be $9,000, besides a $600 bonus daily to the petty officers and $1,800 to the higher officers. Official gift, otherwise known as "black money" to the officials responsible for granting the monopoly is said to be much lowered this time, only $50,000, payable only once.

The Kuomintang in Canton, while backing labor strikes in almost every case, does not wish the postmen to do so, as the interference with communication will be too great in this particular case, and it is doing its best to avert the proposed stoppage this time. The public is joining the Kuomintang in this respect in urging the Postmen's Union to reconsider their demands. The demands cannot be met by either the Kuomintang in Canton or the local Postal Commissioner, as they have to be sanctioned by the Director-General of Posts in Peking, who has so far failed to comply with them. Both the Kuomintang and the Postal Commissioner are powerless in granting the terms of the Union.

What the Postmen's Union asks include that wages are to be paid in taels instead of dollars, which will give them an increase of about 45 per cent.; an extra two months wages are to be paid to those who work every day in the year; work on Sundays and holidays is to be paid extra; a postman dying on duty is to be compensated $1,000 for the benefit of his family, while injured and rendered incapable is to receive half-pay for life; a postman having served 20 years or more is to be entitled to pension for life, which shall be one-half of his last wage monthly; a postman whose contributions to the benefit fund have exceeded that of his security bond may be entitled to withdraw that security, but when on transfer to more important posts and a larger bond is required, a new bond may be executed; no transfer from one office to another may be made without one's consent; postmen shall have same number of holidays as members of the indoor staff; promotion shall be made once in 18 months; eight hours shall constitute a day's work and six hours, a night's work; and Postmen's Union appoints the postal inspectors.

The week-end of July 31 still saw Canton newspaperless, except the two subsidized by the Kuomintang for political purposes. The Canton Press Association, under which the leading newspapers of the city are gathered declared a suspension of all newspapers, it may be recalled, on July 24 when the printers attempted to boycott the *Yin Chiang Pao* and the *Seventy-two Guilds Commercial Journal* on questions the principle of which concern every publication. The printers, by order of the Kuomintang Workers Delegate Conference, left the *Yin Ching Pao* on the ground that it had commented unfavorably on actions of the Workers Conference and the *Seventy-two Guilds Journal* unless a minimum of $20 to a printer and $30 to a compositor is guaranted. The Canton Press Association, while recognizing the fairness of an agreed wage, has held that the editors and not the printers should have voice in the news and advertising matters and in the adoption of the editorial policy. The latest move of the Press Association has been an acceptance of a minimum wage of $25 for compositors monthly. The Association still holds to the principle that editorial policy and direction shall be invested with the editorial and not the printing staff.

A number of printing shops in Canton is closing to business on account of the minimum wage question and, unless the printers will co-operate with the proprietors, many more shops will have to shut down. Many large orders for printing have gone to Shanghai lately on account of the uncertainty of the printing situation in Canton, and this has been a hard blow to local printing trade.

The Kwangtung University in Canton, one of the largest public schools of the city, will be known this autumn as the Chungshan University, in honor of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. It will have room for more than 200 new students, according to a recent announcement, and entrance examinations are to be held from August 5 to 15. The College of Arts & Science will be able to take in 140 new students for the first year class; College of Pure Science, 90; College of Law, 80; College of Agriculture, 30; College of Medicine, 20; College of Engineering, 80 new students. To these courses both young men and young women are allowed to present themselves for examination. Entrance examinations are to be held in many educational centers in Canton.

The first act of the Bureau of Lands in the Canton Municipality, newly created, will be the appointment of a board of appraisers to have the property in Canton City re-valuated for the purpose of land tax assessment. Mr. Junkee Choy, a former Canton City Treasurer, has been appointed Commissioner of Public Lands.

The number of cases of cholera in Canton City has diminished during the last few days, according to reports from the Municipal Bureau of Public Health. The authoritles are still applying preventive measures throughout the city.

The Kuomintang in Canton has on July 29 motified all concerned that since Kwangtung is now in a state of war, all Kuomintang departments have come under the jurisdiction of the Commanding General Headquarters. In other words, the civil authorities in Kwangtung are now subordinate to the military.

The many godown companies and transportation agencies attached to the Kwangtung Section of the Canton-Hankow Railroad are uniting in protest against the proposal of the Kuomintang in Canton to grant the monopoly of railroad shipping agency to one concern. The Kuomintang, in order to receive a war contribution of $300,000 from a certain syndicate, is said to be considering the advisability to allowing this business to only one company instead of a number of them.

The Assistant Commissioner of Public Highways in Kwangtung, in charge of the section from Shiukwan to Pingshek, has advised the General Headquarters of the Kuomintang Army that this section, about 270 *li*, will cost at least $600,000 for its construction and some six months to complete it. When this is done, however, the cities of Ichang and others in Hunan may be reached without difficulty. It has been suggested that a surcharge of 15 or 20 per cent on railroad traffic in the principal lines of Kwangtung for three to six months will realize the $600,000 required for this enterprise.

By instruction of the Kuomintang, the League of Workers, Farmers, Students, and Merchants, an organization dominated by members of the Communists Party in Canton, will continue to stage public demonstrations against the resumption of the Tariff Conference at Peking. The last meeting did not attract very much attention, as only 32 of the 172 labor unions of the Kuomintang attended, and none of the 130 non-Kuomintang unions paid any attention.

Many teachers are not very anxious to accept Kuomintang appointments this time, as payment of salaries is made partly in war bonds and treasury notes, leaving but about 40 percent in actual cash.

Beginning August, the civil and military affairs of the Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces, commonly known as the Liang Kwang, will be in the hands of two Kwangsi-ites-General Li Tsai-hsin Chief of Staff of the Kuomintang Army and Officer Commanding the 4th Army Corps, who will be supreme in authority in Kwangtung, and General Huang Shao-hung, in Kwangsi. General Chiang Kai-shek, Commander-in-Chief of all Kuomintang forces in Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Hunan, will be absent from the Southern Capital with the Northern Expedition now in progress.

The Canton Postmen Union, the terms of which for increase of wages and service conditions having failed to receive the approval of the postal authorities, is threatening another strike, probably beginning August first, unless matters are improved by that time. The other day a member of the indoor staff of the Chinese post Office in Canton received a note and a round of ammunition, and this might be interpreted that, if the indoor staff does not join in the stoppage of communications, danger may face them.

M. Borodin, the Soviet High Commissioner to South China and chief political adviser to the Kuomintang, who was to have left Canton last Tuesday for Shiukwan to inspect the Kuomintang troops going to the Hunan front, did not depart on scheduled time, and he may be going any time with General Chiang Kai-shek, who personally saw a large number of his staff leaving for the front July 27.

Canton, July 31, 1926.

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# Men and Events

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Chater Rea, at the Shanghai Country Hospital, on August 6.

Dr. S. A. Ransom of Shanghai, president of the American Association, has gone to Chinwantao on vacation.

A tennis tournament will be held at the Columbia Country Club, Shanghai, beginning on August 20 and closing September 20.

Frank Matthews of Norfolk, Va., arrived in Shanghai last week to be connected with the International Banking Corporation.

G. G. Stroebe of the Yangtsze River Commission has returned from an inspection of the Yangtsze River in the vicinity of Hankow.

Rev. J. T. Proctor of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, has returned to Shanghai after a trip to Canton and South China.

According to the Shanghai Municipal health report for the week ending July 31, there were 52 Chinese deaths from cholera in the International Settlement.

Miss Louise Wilson, of the *North China Daily News*, is intending to leave Shanghai next month for Manila, where she will visit for a short time before going to American via Suez.

H. E. Henrik de Kauffmann, Danish Minister to China and Japan, has left Peking for Tokyo via Mukden, Harbin and Vladivostock. He is expected to stay in Japan for two months.

H. H. Fox, British Commercial Attache in China, will be entertained at luncheon at the Union Club of China on August 24. Members of the Club will be permitted to bring guests.

F. F. Fairman, manager of Dodge and Seymour and chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce, departed last week on a business trip to Tsingtao, Tientsin and other points in North China.

The Rev. Gordon Poteat of Shanghai College, spoke at Community Church, Shanghai last Sunday, August 8 in the absence of the Rev. Clifford M. Drury, pastor of the Church, who is now in Japan on vacation.

The Shanghai Municipal Council has appropriated the sum of Tls. 3,500 for the purpose of installing an amplifier in the Municipal Town Hall, the installation to be completed before the next meeting of ratepayers.

H. H. Fox, Commercial Counsellor of the British Legation at Peking, will be passing through Shanghai on August 24 and has accepted a luncheon invitation from the Union Club of China to be held on that date.

A. P. Finch of the editorial department of the *Shanghai Times* has departed for Japan on a brief vacation. While in Tokyo, Mr. Finch will be the guest of D. C. Bess, Far Eastern Correspondent for the *Public Ledger Service*.

R. H. Powers and Carl H. Boehringer, recent graduates of Michigan State College, who arrived in Shanghai several days ago on a trip around the world, have joined the advertising and business department of *The China Weekly Review*.

E. G. Whittaker, general representative of the Universal Winding Company, Boston, returned to Shanghai for a few days last week following a business trip to Japan. Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker are spending the summer vacation at Tsingtao.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Benjamin of Shanghai departed last week on the *President Wilson* for San Francisco. Following a trip across the United States, they expect to visit in England, returning to Shanghai next January or February.

The general balance sheet of the Netherlands Trading Society to December 31, 1925 show that the net profits amount to £575,200, out of which, after providing for the statutory reserve to the extent of £48,373, a dividend of 7½ per cent had been declared.

Miss Lillian May Wilkinson, secretary to Edwin S. Cunningham, Amerecan Consul-General, will leave Shanghai on August 20 aboard the U. S. Naval Transport *Henderson* for a visit to the United States. She will be away from Shanghai for about six months.

Hon. Ziang-ling Chang, Chinese Commissioner General to the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition at Philadelphia and director of the Chinese exhibit at the Exposition, held a general reception on the afternoon of July 16 to which officials of the Exposition and local city and state officials were invited.

There are 22 nations which now have reciprocal relations with the United States, under which passport fees are waived, according to an article appearing in the July 10 issue of *The United States Daily*, Washington, D. C. The article states that Japan was the last nation to make such an agreement with the United States.

A total of Mex. $1584.72 has been contributed to the building fund of the Community Church, Shanghai, in honor of the late Dr. J. B. Fearn, who was a member of the Board of the Church. Dr. Fearn specified prior to his death that friends might contribute to the Church building fund in lieu of sending flowers to his funeral.

Guests of the Kalee Hotel, one of the old land-marks of Shanghai, were notified this week that the hotel will cease to exist as such on October 31. The Hongkong and Shanghai Hotel Company recehtly sold the building, which is located in the central part of the city, and it will be torn down and a palatial Chinese bank and office structure take its place.

Officers, enlisted men and civilian personnel of the U S. Navy have been exempted from U. S. Federal income tax, providing they are stationed outside of the United States, including Hawaii and Alaska, for six months or more of any calendar year. A ruling to the foregoing effect was made by A. W. Gregg, solicitor of the Internal Revenue Bureau on July 9.

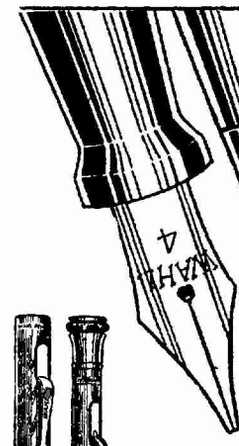
There appears to be serious danger of the cheap rice depots in and around Shanghai being closed down for lack of funds. To prevent this a campaign for funds is being inaugurated. With the present high price of rice there will be serious danger of rioting if these bureaus are closed. They are the only factor which has made life possible for the coolie classes of Shanghai during the recent and present rice famine.

The Sixth Semi-Annual report of the Joint Savings Society of the Yienyieh, Kincheng, Continental, and China & South Sea Banks for the period ended June 30, 1926 shows a net profit for the half year of $354,379.49. After the reserve fund (10%) was deducted the balance of $318,941.41. was distrubuted as follows: To depositors' bonus dividend being 60% of the above, $191,364.93: To extra dividend to Charter Members (the four banks) being 30% of the same balance, $95,682.46: To staff bonus being 10% of the same balance, $31,894.15. The company paid a total of 10 7/8% p. a. on all savings deposits for this half year.

Two charges involving sums amounting to $500 and $25,000 against Charles R. Cox, former manager of the Yangtsze Rapids Steamship Company, were dismissed through action of Leonard G. Husar, U. S. District Attorney, last week. Immediately following dismissal of the charges Mr. Cox departed for the United States for a brief trip, following which he will return to China. The charges against Mr. Cox were filed upon the recommendation of Lansing Hoyt, president of the Company, who alleged that there were inaccuracies in the accounts of the Company. Mr. Cox, who is married, has lived in China for about six years making his headquarters at Ichang. He was represented by W. S. Fleming of Fleming and Allman.

Dr. Gilbert Reid, head of the International Institute of Shanghai and Peking, delivered a humorous account of his experiences in Manila in 1917 and 1918, during the progress of the World War, at the weekly meeting of the Shanghai Rotary Club, held at the Majestic Hotel last week. Dr. Reid stated that he became involved in diplomatic complications incident to China's joining in the war on the side of the Allies, Dr. Reid being opposed to China's action. As a result, the Chinese Government at Peking asked the U. S. Authorities to deport Dr. Reid, which was done, the deportation being on a Government transport to Manila. Upon his arrival at Manila Dr. Reid was welcomed by the Chinese Consul General and the Chinese community in the Philippines and entertained during his stay there. He finally proceeded to the United States where he remained until after the war.

News has been received in Shanghai of the recent death of Col. Goodman, father of Mrs. John W. Schoenfeld of Shanghai, Mrs. Schoenfeld being the wife of John W. Schoenfeld of Schuhl and Schoenfeld, attorneys. Col. Goodman was one of the best known officers of the U. S. Army and was a relative of the late President McKinley. He was born at Canton, Ohio and was made paymaster of volunteers with the rank of major in 1898. In 1901 he was appointed to the same rank in the regular army and in 1911 was made a departmental paymaster with the rank of lieutenant colonel. In 1915 he was promoted to colonel. He was retired in 1917 because of physical disabilities. Col. Goodman is survived by his wife, Mrs. Jeanette B. Goodman, Mrs. W. C. Walker, wife of one of the directors of the Standard Oil Company and Mrs. Schoenfeld of Shanghai.

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# The Week in the Far East

The reported capture of Nankow Pass on the eve of August 7 and the gains of the Allied armies over the Kuominchun forces constitutes the most significant news during the week under review. After battling for days, with an enormous loss of life and munitions, the Fengtien forces hammered the Kuominchun defendes to pieces with heavy artillery, paving the way for terrific charges which resulted in the capture of several points near Nankow Pass. Later reports state that the Pass fell into the hands of the Fengtien men with General Chang Hsueh-liang at their command. General Chang Hsueh-liang returned to Peking after the capture of Nankow and received congratulations from various officers. Marshal Wu Pei-fu, when he was informed of the victory, is said to have instructed his financial representative to proceed to the Nankow front with $200 000 for awarding the Allied troops who participated in the fighting.

The success of the Allied forces may and probably will have a decided effect upon the attitude of General Sun Chuan-fang, controller of the Five Southeastern provinces. Until recently this was a subject of much speculation and there has been so many contradictory reports that it is practically impossible to ascertain the facts. There can be no doubt, however, that both the Allied and the Kuominchnn camps were bidding for Sun's favor. By way of review it should be remembered that Sun Chuan-fang is a follower of Marshal Wu Pei-fu and was one of the latter's subordinates in republican history. It was last summer that Sun and Wu combined against the Fengtien forces. Sun defeated the Fengtien in the Yangtze region and almost threatened Fengtien in Shantung Province. However, as typical of Chinese politics, the campaign soon was altered with Wu Pei-fu lined up with the Fengtien forces and combined against the Kuominchun, against which Wu had been fighting from the start. The Wu-Chang alliance set out to exterminate the "Red" Kuominchun and did succeed in driving them out of Peking and back to the Western Hills of Peking. Just at this juncture, however, danger was seen in the Canton forces which had invaded Hunan with the declared intention of capturing Yochow, the Wuhan cities and then—all China. This not only threatened Wu's security but also Sun Chuan-fang's and the latter immediately moved for a peaceful settlement of the various wars. In a telegram reported to have been sent to Marshal Wu Pei-fu from Sun Chuan-fang in which the latter advocated peace, Marshal Wu wrote in the margin, "All those who advocate peace now are Reds."

### Young Chang's Reward

With the capture of Nankow Pass the situation clears itself somewhat as regards the attitude of Sun Chuan-fang. The capture will also have the effect of strengthening the morale of the Allied troops and possibly will also have the effect of hindering some of the generals from "going over to the other side." It is hardly probable that any general would go over without the possibility of the Kuominchun retaking Peking. General Chang Hsueh-liang, for his victory, is reported to be in line for the post of Inspector-General of the Chihli and Shantung provinces.

While the fighting in going on the intrigues continue to flourish. "Two Kuominchun generals," says the *Peking Leader*, "are reported to have arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok, and Marshal Feng is said to be on his way back to Pingtichuan from Moscow. A Toyko paper asserts that he has arranged a deal with Moscow for an air line across Mongolia, 35 airplanes to be in service. Rumor had it that Kuominchun agents are extremely active in their indeavor to undermine the Wu-Chang combination by securing Marshal Sun's deflection from Wu to the so-called Nationalists, represented by Kalgan and Canton. Another theory is that the Fengtien leaders want Sun in some sort of scheme to eliminate Wu. Sun, however, is said to be anxious to save Wu."

### Cantonese Advance With 30,000 Troops

The Canton Expedition in the South attracts serious attention. General Chiang Kai-shih (see "News From South China, page 276), the Canton comander, formerly left Canton on July 27 for the front. The Cantonese met with small victories at the beginning driving back the Kiangsi forces who had advanced into Hunan Province to check their advance, and the Kiangsi Tupan has appealed for aid and funds from his superiors. Although the Cantonese plans have meet with little opposition so far, it seems unlikely that they will advance much farther, especially since the Allied success at Nankow Pass which will relieve some troops to deal with the Southerners. However, if Sun Chuan-fang remains inactive or some generals decide to "go over" the situation may be materially changed. Latest reports state that General Chiang Kai-shih has some 30,000 troops with him in his advance, which obviously is a very small force to do anything unless aided by somebody.

### Bandits Again Active

Bandits are again active in various parts of China now that troops are moving from one place to another. Several incidents have been reported which bring out the fact that the interior of China is still unsafe for foreigners. The foreign consuls at Changsha were promised protection for all foreigners in Hunan. However, two cases involving foreigners have been reported. An American Roman Catholic priest named Cunningham, while in western Hunan. was captured by bandits on July 15, and a Briton named Morgan waa robbed and bambooed on July 14 by some of Tupan Yeh's troops. In Manchuria, near Mukden, bandit activities are reported. A Japanese firm was ordered to pay a large sum as ransom or threatened with attack, and Japanese police in the S. M. R. zone were fired upon and two wounded by marauders on July 20.

Honan and southern Chihli, also, have had their bandit stories. General Fan Chun-hsiu, a former Sun Yat-sen adherent in Shensi, has established himself temporarily in Honan and took possession of Chumatien on the Kinhan railway. He is seriously endangering through communications with Hankow and is alleged to be aiming to cut off Marshal Wu from the south for the benefit of Canton. Foreigners at Kaifeng were warned on July 24 against going into the country districts, where handits were kidnapping Chinese and killing captives too poor to pay ransoms. 14 bandits caught by Wu's men near Paotingfu were publicly executed in the southern suburb, while soldiers

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were responsible for the destruction on July 24 of Marshal Feng's family cemetery in the southern suburb at Paoting. His mother, first wife and nephew are buried there. On July 26 four more motor buses were held up and robbed on the Tientsin-Tungchow motor road.

Meanwhile Mr. Sun Pao-chi is waiting for his travel and embassy expenses before going to Moscow to assume his duties as first Chinese ambassador to Russia. Judging from reports, he does not expect to leave. Tupan Chang of Shantung has promised to burn another $500.000 worth of military notes on August 15. Manchurian notes, due to various reasons, dropped to 520 on July 26 and to 600 on July 28 to the Mexican dollar. Mukden was also worrying over a threatened police and arsenal strike.

### Mixed Court Debate

While the Diplomatic Corps has remained silent regarding the recently completed Mixed Court agreement reached between the Kiangsu authorities and the foreign consuls, a good deal of propaganda of one sort and another has followed the signing of this temporary measure, which provides for the abolition of the court and the establishment of a Chinese provincial court with a section devoted to mixed Sino-foreign cases for the Shanghai foreign municipality. A group of foreign lawyers arrived in Peking on July 25 to interview their respective Ministers about altering the agreement, being anxious about their future chances to practice professionaliy, and on the same day Foreign Commissioner Hsu Yuan at Shanghai announced that. if the agreeement is changed at Peking, Marshal Sun will also propose some alterations.

Marshal Sun and Governor Chen Tao-yi, however, wired to Peking on July 28 asking the Peking Government to approve the agreement, which is purely temporary and can be replaced as Peking is able to negotiate a new agreement. Chinese lawyers at Shanghai have indignantly protested against the attitude of the foreign lawyers, and Chinese ratepayers at Shanghai have demanded their deportation and the unconditional abolition of the Mixed Court. The Waichiao Pu is said to have wired Mr. Hsu Yuan to protest, also, against the foreign lawyers.

### Canton Vs. Peking

Aside from the military war being waged between the Canton and Peking regimes, a diplomatic one is proceeding in earnest. On July 26 Mr. Eugene Chen, Canton Foreign Minister, announced that identic notes had been sent to the foreigh powers at the Customs Conference protesting against resumption of negotiations. Other Cantonese bodies have taken a similar stand. On July 27 Lord Balfour informed the House of Lords and the rest of the world that the foreign powers did not intend to coerce China in any way and hoped to revise treaties but could not suddenly revise them without thought for a system 80 years old. Dr. Hioki, the Japanese delegate to the Tariff and Extrality conferences, speaking from Tokyo. said that negotiations would be resumed when a stable government had been established at Peking. He declared that Japan, Britian and the United States were working harmoniously and that the Conference would end soon after it reconvenes.


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# From the Chinese Press

Peking, Aug. 2.—At today's meeting of the Cabinet, Dr. Wellington Koo, finance minister offered a proposal for floating a loan of $20,000,000 based on the Customs receipts. He also recommended a loan of $1,100,000 from the Hui-yeh Bank on the security of the salt surplus, for the purpose of financing Wu Pei-fu's present campaign.

Peking, Aug. 3.—J. W. Stephenson, acting inspector-general of Customs, has rejected the Chinese proposal for a $20,000,000 loan based on the customs surplus.

Peking, Aug. 3.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through the Chinese Charge d'Affairs in Moscow, has formally demanded the recall of Karakhan, the Soviet Ambassador.

Peking, Aug. 3.—The Fengtien troops, according to reports here are beginning to make progress in the fighting on the Nankow front, having occupied Tushenkow, Chaishikao, Tsaolin and other points. The troops are being personally directed by Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, son of Marshal Chang Tso-ling.

Peking, Aug. 3.—The question of the rendition of the International Mixed Court at Shanghai is being considered by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Department of Justice and definite action may be expected shortly.

Hankow, Aug. 3.—Gen. Yeh Kai-hsin, leader of the Northern forces in the Hunan fighting has demanded $2,000,000 from Gen. Chao Heng-ti to cover expenses to date.

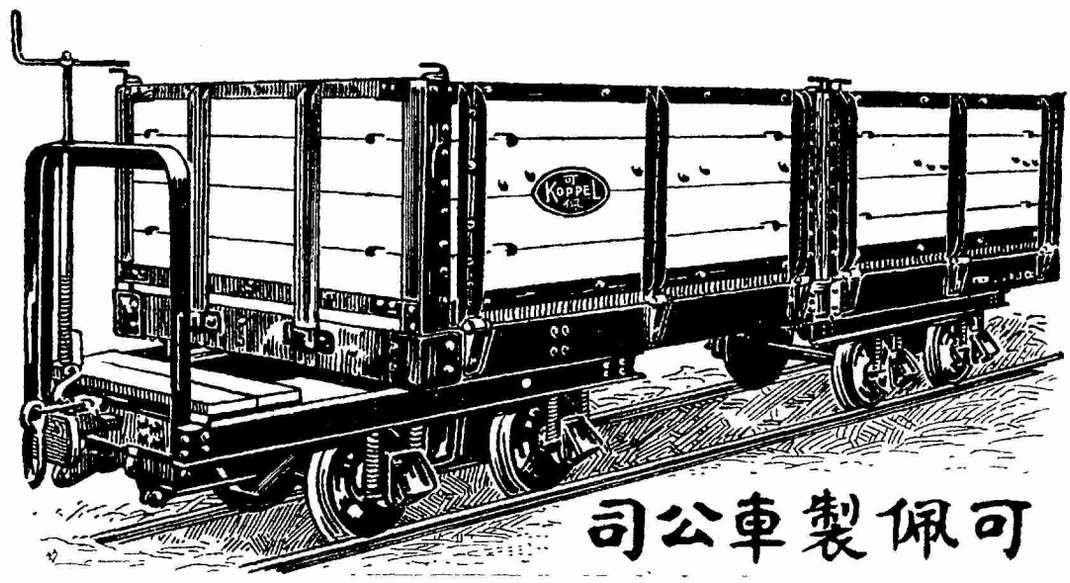
Hankow, Aug. 3.—Marshal Wu Pei-fu has demanded that Changsha be retaken from the Southern forces without delay and has remitted $100,000 to Gen. Chao Heng-ti for the payment of troops. Gen. Sun Chuan-fang of Kiangsu and Chekiang has also remitted $50,000 to Gen Chao.

Hankow, Aug. 3.—The Northern Allied forces claim to have captured Hsianying and are now approaching Tungkwan, which is only 60 li from Chansha. On the other hand Gen. Tang Sun-tse, the Southern commander claims to have captured Paoching.

Pengpu, Anhwei, Aug. 3.—Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan, tupan of Anhwei has called a general military conference to meet immediately.

Mukden, Aug. 4.—According to reports from the front, the Fengtien forces have ordered a general attack on Nankow using 200 field guns, 15 artillery battallions and other forces.


INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS

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37-396

Peking, Aug. 4.—The French Minister has proposed, in view of the expiration of the commercial treaty between China and Annam, that the drafting of a new treaty be postponed a year on account of the present tariff conference. The Chinese Government has rejected the proposal and has notified all of the border provinces of the expiration of the treaty.

Peking, Aug. 4.—According to a foreign military expert who has been on the Nankow front, the Fengtien forces have made considerable progress, having more than 40 batteries of heavy guns ranged in front of the Nankow pass.

Peking, Aug. 4.—According to the serious situation caused by the Kuomintang advance in Hunan, it has been decided that Marshal Wu Pei-fu should proceed southward immediately.

Peking, Aug. 4.—It has been decided that military activities against the Kuominchun will be decided immediately following the capture of Nankow by the Allied forces. It is thought however that the Chihli-Fengtien combination will not be secure until Huailai has also been captured.

Peking, Aug. 4.—It is reported that Marshal Wu Pei-fu has agreed to pay each of the parliamentarians in the capital $200 apiece on condition that they disband and leave the capital.

Canton, Aug. 4 —Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, commander of the Kuomintang forces will reach Hungchow on August 4 to take personal command of the Northern Expedition.

Hankow, Aug. 4.—Gen Tang Sun-tse, commander of the Southern forces in Hunan has issued a proclamation establishing a provincial government in Hunan province.

Hankow, Aug. 4.—According to a report here, Gen. Chao Heng-ti has formally assumed command of the Northern forces in Hunan, has taken his old title of civil governor, and has issued a mandate dismissing Gen. Tang Sun-tse from his posts in the provinces.

Hankow, Aug. 4.—The Northern forces have announces the capture of Pinkiang and Hsinyang.

Peking, Aug. 4.—It is reported that the Kuominchun forces have decided to surrender Nankow on account of heavy floods in the mountain regions in the rear of their forces.

Peking, Aug. 4.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has demanded $500,000 a month from the Customs funds for the purpose of paying the defense forces in the vicinity of the Capital.

Peking, Aug. 4.—It is reported that Dr. C. T. Wang has decided to take a trip to the Philippines and Straits Settlements for the purpose of raising funds among overseas Chinese for the support of Chunghua University.

Hankow, Aug. 4.—The flooded condition of the Yangtsze continues in this section, the stage of 48 feet having been maintained for the past two weeks. Many of the cities along the river are flooded and serious conditions exist.

Harbin, Aug. 4.—A gang of 40 mounted bandits raided the suburbs of the city, but were driven off after a fight with the railway guards.

Peking, Aug. 5.—The Peking Government has issued an order for the arrest of M. Borodin, Soviet adviser to the Kuomintang Government alleging that he is the prime mover in the campaign against the Peking Government. Provincial authorities have been instructed to arrest him and to censor all mail and telegrams intended for him.

Tokyo, Aug. 5.—Delegates from various Far Eastern countries who attended the Pan-Asiatic Conference in Nagasaki on August 1 are now being entertained in Tokyo.

Peking, Aug, 5.—Hendrik Kauffmann, Danish Minister to China has departed for Tokyo on vacation, making the trip by way of Mukden, Harbin and Vladivostok.

Tokyo, Aug. 5.—The Japanese authorities have entered into negotiations with the Soviet authorities trying to prevent the enforcement of an order levying a tax of 60,000 roubles on the Bank of Chosen, located in Vladivostok.

Canton, Aug. 5.—Chinese interests here are planning to stage a demonstration against the plans for resuming the Tariff Conference in Peking.

Hankow, Aug. 5.—The financial department of Hupeh Province has succeeded in raising the sum of $600,000 from the native customs in Wuchang, Ichang and Hsinti for use in the military campaign against the Southern forces in Hunan.


# In the United States Court for China

OLGA I. LANGE WOHLMAN, Plaintiff, vs MORRIS WOHLMAN, Defendant. | Cause No. 2829 | Civil No. 1136 | SUMMONS

## The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant

## MORRIS WOHLMAN

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China. Aug. 5, 1926.

L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

## IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of CHARLES ECKMAN, Deceased. | Cause No. 2828 | Estate No. 633 | NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Charles Eckman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 14, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

CHARLES G. IRONS
2 Peking Road
Shanghai, China.

## IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of KATHERINE RANNEY, Deceased. | Cause No. 2827 | Estate No. 632 | NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Katherine Ranney, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before Feb. 1, 1927, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

KATERINE PIXLEY RANNEY
c/o SIDNEY A. MOSS
International Bank Building
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, Aug. 5.—Wang Hsiao-nei and Shen Kwan-chung, delegates from the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce who were dispatched to Canton some time ago to investigate political and economic conditions are expected back in Shanghai shortly.

Shanghai, Aug. 5—Tien Tung, delegate from the Kuominchun who has been in Shanghai for several days has departed for Canton for a conference with the Kuomintang leaders.

Shanghai, Aug. 5.—The Chinese Native Bankers Association has started a hospital in an effort to cope with the cholera epidemic now prevalent in the Shanghai district.

Peking, Aug. 5.—Yu Yu-jen, one of the leaders in the Kuomintang Party is now in Moscow attending a meeting of the Peasants' International Executive Committee.

Tokyo, Aug. 5.—According to a communique of the Navy Department, the Japanese Nisshin Kisen Kaisha steamer Unyo Maru was fired upon by Chinese troops at Wanhsien and Pingchow on the Upper Yangtsze. One Chinese sailor was wounded and the vessel seriously damaged.

Mukden, Aug. 5.—According to information received here a mixed-brigade of Kuominchun troops succeeded in getting in the rear of the troops of Gen. Tien Wei-chin of the Allied command which was advancing on Nankow. The allied force were thrown into confusion and as a result some of Wu Pei-fu's troops are reported to have gone over to the Kuominchun.

Peking, Aug. 5.—Lin Pai-shui, proprietor of the Chinese newspaper, *Shi Hui Jih Paa* was arrested and executed today by the gendarmie on account of an article printed in the paper attacking the Government.

Peking, Aug. 6.—The Fengtien forces have dispatched a new artillery battallion consisting of 40 big guns to the Nankow front for assisting in the Allied campaign against the Kuominchun. Gen. Tien Wei-chin has been placed in supreme command on the Huailai front.

Peking, Aug. 6.—Chen Luan will be appointed chairman of the Shanghai Customs Valuation Committee which will meet in that city shortly.

Peking, Aug. 6.—Wang Yoong-pao, Chinese Minister to Japan has denied the report regarding the sale of the Chinese legation property in Tokyo. He has reported however that such a sale may be made on account of plans for readjusting the municipal area in Tokyo.

Shanghai, Aug. 6.—On account of shortage of water supply the native water-works company of Chapei has arranged to purchse a million gallons of water daily from the Water Works in the International Settlement. The native company is now engaged in digging an artesian well which it is hoped will supply 750,000 gallons daily.

Shanghai, Aug. 6.—The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai has telegraphed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs recommending that inasmuch as the Sino-Japanese commercial treaty will expire on September 14 of this year, that China should negotiate a new treaty more in accord with the principles of justice and equality.

Peking, Aug. 6.—The Kiangsi provincial government has notified Peking that it cannot remit the salt revenue unless the Government will undertake the support of military forces in the province.

Peking, Aug. 6.—Gen. Fan Chung-hsiu, who is supposed to be in alliance with the Kuominchun, is reported to have occupied Hsuchow on the Peking-Hankow railway, thus interrupting railway traffic on that line.

Changsha, Aug. 7.—Mr. Morgan, a British engineer was attacked and seriously injured and robbed of his personal property by troops belonging to Gen. Yeh Kai-hsin while on his way back to Changsha following an inspection of coal properties in Hunan province.

Peking. Aug. 7.—Marshal Sun Chuan-fang has notified Marshal Wu Pei-fu that he will use his entire force to prevent an invasion of Kiangsi and Fukien provinces by the Southern forces.

Hankow, Aug. 7.—Since the assumption of supreme command of the Allied or Northern Army by Gen. Chao Heng-ti, former tupan of Hunan, it is reported here that Gen. Tang Sun-tse, Southern commander has decided to evacuate all positions in order to concentrate his defense at Changhai, the provincial capital.

Peking, Aug. 8.—Gen. Wang Huai-ching, commander-in-chif of the Metropolitan defense forces has resigned on account of his inability to obtain funds for his troops.

Tokyo, Aug. 8.—Japan's trade with China, according to the monthly report of the Finance Department, for the month of July amounted to Yen 41,519,000 for exports and Yen 20,871,000 for imports, the balance being in favor of Japan.

Tokyo, Aug. 8.—Since Takuichi Ohmura, who was mentioned for an advisorship with the Chinese Government Railways, is unable to accept, Yasujiro Shima, formerly chief of the engineering works bureau of the Government Railways of Japan, is being considered for the post.

Peking, Aug. 8.—According to unofficial repo ts, Nankow has been captured by the Allied forces from the Kuominchun.

Tsingtao, Aug. 8.—A number of soldiers belonging to the forces of Gen. Pi Shu-cheng, defense commissioner of Tsingtao, rebelled yesterday and partially burned the Kiaochou railway station.

Anking, Aug. 8.—Opium is now being cultivated in all parts of Anhwei Province, according to reliable report, the revenues from this source amounting to $3,000,000 a year.

Canton, Aug. 9.—Owing to disturbances caused by constant parades and agitations of labor unions including tea house servants, employes of mills and so on, the Government has issued instructions that in future labor disputes must be settled by arbitration with Government officials present and furthermore laborers are not to be permitted to carry arms or parade the streets. Although the Government has decided to station troops in the streets, the condition is serious because of the dominznce of the labor unions in the affairs of the Government.

Peking, Aug. 9.—The Soviet Government is reported to have notified the Chinese Government that if China issists upon the removal of Karakhan, Soviet Ambassador, that Russia will have no other course than to break off relations with China.

Hankow, Aug. 9.—The capture of Hsuchow on the Peking-Hankow line has inspired Tang Sun-tse, Southern commander to attempt the consolidation of his position in Hunan. Gen. Tang, however, is handicapped by shortage of munitions and by interference on the part of the Kuomintang officials.

Shanghai, Aug. 9.—A Government Wireless Administration is to be established shortly in Shanghai under the control of Hwa Chun-lin, head of the Woosung Wireless Bureau. The new arrangement has the support of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang.

Shanghai, Aug. 9.—According to report from Hangchow, Marshal Sun Chuan-fang has appointed Gen. Wang Pu, defense commissioner of southern Anhwei as commander-in-chief of the force which has been sent to the relief of Kiangsi. Gen. Meng Chao-yu, military commissioner of Nanking has been appointed assistant commander in Kiangsi under Gen. Wang.

Shanghai, Aug. 9.—The Association of Street Unions yesterday circulated a public letter which they had sent to officials and local bodies demanding (1) the indepdence of the Mixed Court must be preserved; (2) judges must be appointed by the Central Government; (3) the present procurator department must be placed under Chinese control; (4) right of the Shanghai municipal council in respect to criminal cases shall be abolished; (5) Appeal court must be established; (6) cases having a foreign interest must be tried by the court without reservation; (7) the jury system must be established, the juries to be chosen from local Chinese.

Hankow, Aug. 10.—It is reported here that Gen. Tang Sun-tse, commander of the Kuominchun troops now in control of Changsha, has begun the removal of the machinery from the Changsha mint and arsenal to Chenchow in southern Hunan.

Tokyo, Aug. 10.—Lieut Gen. Shingi Muto, recently appointed Commander-in-chief of Japanese garrisons in Manchuria, departed today to take over his new duties.

Peking, Aug. 10—Mr. Saburi, chief of the commercial bureau of the Japanese foreign office and technical delegate to the Chinese Tariff Conference, departed for home today.

Peking, Aug. 10—M. Chicherin, Soviet foreign commissar is reported to have informed the Peking government that M. Borodin, Soviet adviser to the Canton Government is acting in a private capacity and hence the Soviet Government has nothing whatever to do with him. The Peking Government recently declared Borodin an enemy and ordered his arrest.

Amoy, Aug. 10.—It is reported here that Gen. Chow Yin-jen, tupan, has disptched troops to Kiangsi for the purpose of resisting the Southern forces. It is reported that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang has asked Gen. Chow to attack the southern forces at Chaomei.

Canton, Aug. 10 —The Canton Government has reported the receipt of large sums from overseas Chinese for use in the campaign against Wu Pei-fu.

Canton, Aug. 10.—More the 30,000 persons attended the meeting and procession in protest against the resumption of the Tariff Conference in Peking.

# New Books of Interest in the Far East

## Col. House's Story of the War

*Intimate Papers of Colonel House: By Charles Seymour; Boston & New York: Houghton Miffin Company*

Diplomacy is often associated with duplicity. One not conversant with the principles of politics is often led to beleive that there is no place for humanitarianism honesty, and general morality in the field of applied politics. Those who are able to cheat best are considered good diplomats. Prince Bismark and Prince Ito are well-known illustrations of this type of diplomat. The famous Italian political thinker, of "The Prince" and the German political philosopher of the last century who calls war only an extension of one's foreign policy, have accentuated this idea. In India, Chanakya, a political thinker of the 3rd century B. C., has ably propagated the same doctrine. Clive and Warren Hastings were disciples, and in their dealings with the Bengalees did not recognize such a thing as political morality. But it is wrong to conclude from these few examples that duplicity is the standard in diplomacy. From Percoles to Gladstone there have been many true diplomats who have held to morality above all other considerations.

The Great War, in its course, produced many statesmen who, in order to achieve their own selfish ends, made immoral treaties, secretly. The secret treaties published by the Bolshevik authorities in 1917-18 show to what extent the standard of politics had been degraded in Europe.

It was reserved to an American political philosopher to use idealism of a very high order into the politics of the world. This great statesman, President Wilson, assisted by his noble and unselfish friend, Col. E. M. House, came forward with his world-saving political philosophy and his clarion call rallied around him all the lovers of democracy. He proposed, on more than one occasion, peace conferences and provided basis of discussion that could have made a repetition of the horrors of war an impossibility. In this great task he was fully assisted by his friend Col. House.

It is no wonder that Wilson was not fully successful in his great mission. No great idealist has been successful in his life time. Shakyamuni and Jesus, Plato and Shanker did not live to see the triumph of their ideas.

How President Wilson developed his theory of peace during the Great War, how patiently he worked for it, how unselfishly the people of America supported their great President, how bravely he risked his everything to save the world democracy from the fetters of Might, and how faithfully Col. House stood by him is the burden of these two very interesting and most inspiring volumes.

The book opens with a dull chapter on the biography of Col. House. He was originally Dutch, but can be called English by education and associations. Leaving his birth place, then charged with an atmosphere of war, he came to England and in 1877 entered Hopkins Grammer school, where he took more interest in mischief than in study. House became interested in politics at the early age of 17.

House made a considerable fortune in the cotton trade and railroad building in Texas. He was a born statesman who took interest in politics to heal the wounds of humanity and further the cause of peace and civilization.

Woodrow Wilson and House first met in 1911, a year before the Presidential election. Each recognized in the other a champion of the cause of democracy. It is curious to note that it was the personal amiability of Dr. Wilson, rather than his intellectual qualities or political ideas, which impressed House at the out-set. In fact the spirit of the one spoke to the spirit of the other in terms of intimacy.

House loved peace above all other things. To further the cause of world-peace he advocated an alliance of Germany, Britain, Japan and America, before the Great War broke out.

In 1913, Col. House went to Europe as a private agent of President Wilson and discussed with Sir Edward Grey and others the ways and means to preserve the peace of Europe. Like Roosevelt, House was convinced that a European war must necessarily attain such proportions that every part of the world would be touched, and he felt it his duty and that of the United States to avert it. He found a true statesman of the highest type in Sir Edward Grey who was equally anxious for the presevation of the peace in Europe. House saw another great statesman in Balfour.

Leaving Britain, House went to Germany and found that the military led by Ludendroff and Von Tripitz was bent on disturbing the peace of Europe in order to have a greater Germany. He saw the Kaiser and put his scheme of disarmament before him. The Kaiser did not want war and gave his full consideration to the proposal of Col. House.

"I find that both England and Germany" wrote House to President Wilson, "have one feeling in common and that is fear of one another. House returned to England and after further discussions with Sir Edward Grey, he gave a last opportunity to the Kaiser to avoid war, in a letter dated July 7, 1914, saying that if Germany sincerely desired peace she would have the active assistance of the United States and the cooperation of Great Britain.

On April 15, 1915 House wrote:

"It is clear to me that the Kaiser did not want war and did not actually accept it. He foolishly permitted Austria to bring about an acute controversy with Serbia..... Germany has been in the hands of a group of militarists and financiers, and it has been to conserve their selfish interests that this terrible situation has been made possible."

When Japan joined the War on the side of the Allies Col. House wrote:—

"I am sorry that Japan injected herself into general *melee*, for it will place an additional strain on us not to become involved."

During the course of the War House visited Europe twice, carrying President Wilson's peace proposals. Sir Edward Grey was still very reasonable, but the German politicians did not talk frankly. They were sure they could bring Britain to her knees by a reckless submarine warfare.

He found King George very pugnacious who on the morning of May 7, 1915, in a personal interview, said to Col. House, "Suppose they should sink the Lusitania with American passengers on board ...." The same afternoon at 2 p.m. a German submarine had torpedoed and sunk the Lusitania.

The idea of a League of Nations was first mentioned to Col. House by Sir Edward Grey. The freedom of the seas was concieved by the Colonel himself.

The second volume of the book is full of the unselfish attempts made by Wilson and House to stop the war. It carries the reader up to April 1917.

Col. House is neither a great scholar, nor a very brilliant man. He is a sincere and strictly honest man who loved peace and is full of humanitarian feelings. He never applies duplicity and was extremely frank in his dealings.

H. P. Shastri

## An American Business "Success."

*Pig Iron, a Novel by Charles G. Norris, author of "Salt," "Brass," "Bread." New York: E. P. Dutton and Company.*

Since pig is, according to the standard definition, "a casting run directly from the smelting furnace into trough-like molds," we are to assume that Sam Smith, the hero of Mr. Norris' story is likewise a product of the environment that produced him, the furnace in his case being a little Massachusetts farm. Sam was born the day the news of Lee's surrender at Appomattox reached the little town that was his home and his life stretched through the period of American life from the Civil War to the World War and in a way is symbolical of that period of American history. Upon the death of his parents, he like thousands of other American youth went to New York where he was tried in the furnace of that metropolis, was seared by its temptations and finally was turned out as a successful American business man, successful from the standpoint of the standards then as well as still existing. When the World War came on he realized as did many other Americans the fundamental character of the forces which were let loose and he took advantage of the opportunities that came to alert American business men.

There is romance of course, three of them, Evelyn, Ruth, and finally Paula; he married Paula and the marriage turned out as do so many, an existence merely. Often he stopped to compare his success" with the careers of his associates and by his standards his was superior, but measured by the yardstick of happiness and contentment, he fell far short. Finally he endowed a college, "S. Osgood Smith College," and gave a fortune to a foreign mission because of his regard for Ruth. It's an interesting story of American life and well worth reading by those interested in the great American experiment.

*(Continued on page VI)*

## American Gold Bond Quotations

| Name of Security | Coupon Rate % | Date of Maturity | Sale Price July 29th. | Sale Price Aug. 5th. | Approx. Yield to Maturity Aug. 5th. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan... | 8 | Oct. 1, 1952 | 102⅜ | 102¾ | 7.75 |
| Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan... | 7½ | Nov. 1, 1944 | 97¼ | 97 | 7.80 |
| Republic of Chile S. F. Loan ..... | 7 | Nov. 1, 1942 | 101⅞ | 101¼ | 6.85 |
| Argentine Government Ser. "A"..... | 6 | Sept. 1, 1957 | 100 | 99⅝ | 6.00 |
| German Government S. F. Loan..... | 7 | Oct. 15, 1949 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 6.55 |
| Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan..... | 6 | Aug. 15, 1943 | 102½ | 102 | 5.80 |
| Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan | 7% | Sept. 15, 1950 | 99¾ | 99⅝ | 7.05 |
| Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock ..... | 4 | Perpetual | 84½ | 85⅛ | 4.68 |
| Belgian Government S. F. Loan..... | 6 | Jan. 1, 1955 | 85⅝ | 86 | 7.15 |
| Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures..... | 7 | Jan. 1, 1943 | 103 | 102½ | 6.75 |
| German General Electric Co. S.F. Loan..... | 7 | Jan. 15, 1945 | 102½ | 103 | 6.70 |
| Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan..... | 7 | Feb. 1, 1945 | 98⅞ | 98½ | 7.15 |
| Cuban Northern RR. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan..... | 6 | July 1, 1966 | 97¾ | 98 | 6.15 |
| Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures ..... | 6 | May 1, 1940 | 96¼ | 96 | 6.45 |
| Republic of Haiti ..... | 6 | Oct. 1, 1952 | 98⅜ | 98½ | 6.10 |
| Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan | 7½ | Oct. 1, 1945 | 99⅝ | 100 | 7.50 |
| Kingdon of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan..... | 7 | Dec. 1, 1951 | 88¾ | 89 | 8.00 |

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of NewYork.

## GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

*August 7*—Miss Gertude Ederle, famous American swimmer, suceeds in swimming the English Channel, being in the water for 14½ hours——Japanese military budget calls for increased troops in North China to cope with increasing number of disturbances——Two Franco-German trade agreements have been signed——British Government is sending Industrial Commission to America and Canada to study industrial organization.

*August 8*—French financial measures improve the fianc; Poincare's schemes are approved by French legislatue——Y.M.C.A. World Congress produce evidence that boys and young men are greatly concerned over the sex question——The Afghan delegate to the Pan-Asiatic Congress has been deported from Japan to Tientsin——German trade figures show remarkable recovery since the war, now nearing 1913 mark——American railways are more prosperous this last half year than in any similar period in their history——Unofficial reports state that Nankow Pass has been captured by the "Allied" troops.

*August 9*—American Federation of Labor plans nation-wide drive to help British miners——The master cotton spinners at Manchester have decided to form a now association for the control of minimum prices for the American section——M. Clemenceau, former ex-premier of France, addresses strong open letter to President Coolidge on subject of French debt to America——U.S. Department of Agriculture publishes interesting figures on world's wheat crop.

*August 10*—British submarine sinks in basin at Devonport with five casualties reported——French Government decides not to immediately proceed with radification of debt agreement with England and America——Moscow denies continued reports that trouble in brewing in Russia——Cholera claims 321 Chinese and 6 foreigners during week in Shanghai area——Nicaragua Government seizes ammunition stored believed intended for uprising——Soviet Government warns China that if Karakhan is removed recognition of China by Soviet will cease.

## Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, Aug. 11, 1926.

*By Maitland, Fearon and Brand*

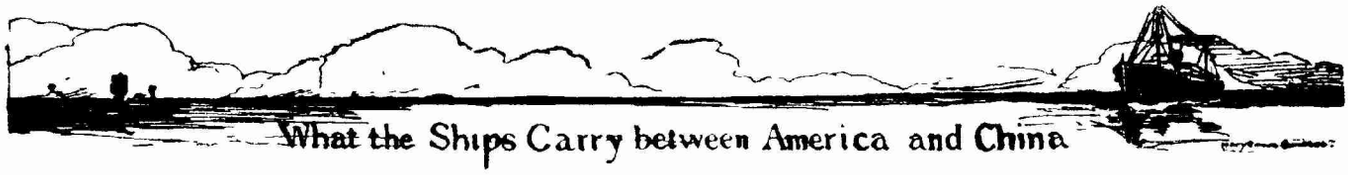
Exchange:—The price of Bar Silver in London has fallen $\frac{3}{16}$d. during the past week, today's quotation being 27⅝d. ready and forward. During the same period the official T/T rate on London has followed the course of Silver and declined to 2/9½d. The exchange market has been somewhat erratic, speculators have again been the chief operators. In regard to Imports and Exports the position remains much the same. The market closee stoday, and the following rates for Gold remittances, near ddlivery, are available, T/T London 2/9¾d. New York 68⅜. Yen 69¼.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—
Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls 79,059,000 an increase of Tls. 1,518,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 65,200,000 a decrease of $ 1,010,000.
Estimated value Tls. 126,003,000 as against Tls. 96,836,000 held at this time last year.

| | Average rates for July | Thursday Aug. 5 | Friday Aug. 6 | Satur. Aug 7 | Mon. Aug. 9 | Tues. Aug. 10 | Wednesday Aug. 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bk's selling rates | | *opening* 2/10⅛ *closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closing* | *opening closin* | *opening closing* |
| T/T London | 2/10 935 | 2/10 2/10 A/16 | 2/10 | 2/9⅝ | 2/9½ | 2/9¾ | 2/9½ |
| O/Dfts. ,, | — | 2/10 1/16 | 2/10 9/16 | 2/9 15/16 | 2/9 9/16 | 2/9 13/16 | 2/9 9/16 |
| 4m/s ,, | — | 2/10½ | 2/10¼ | 2/10 | 2/9⅝ | 2/10 | 2/9⅝ |
| T/T India | 194 380 | 190¼ 189 | 2/20¼ 189 | 187½ | 186 | 187⅛ | 185⅝ |
| T/T France | 2,884.600 | 2375 2360 | 2435 | 2255 | 2255 | 2335 | 2415 |
| T/T N. Y. | 70 870 | 69½ 69 | 69 | 68¼ | 67⅝ | 68⅛ | 67⅞ |
| T/T Hong | 76.940 | 77½ 77¼ | 77⅛ | 77⅜ | 78 | 78⅛ | 78⅛ |
| T/T Japan | 66.465 | 68⅝ 69 | 69⅛ | 69⅝ | 70⅛ | 69¾ | 70⅛ |
| T/T Batavia | 174.750 | 171¾ 171½ | 170¼ | 169 | 167½ | 169 | 167½ |
| T/T Strats | 80.250 | 82 82⅛ | 82⅛ | 83¼ | 83⅜ | 83¼ | 83⅜ |
| Bk's buying rates | | | | | | | |
| 4m/s B/L./ Cred. D/A | 3/0.560 | 2/11 7/16 2/11 5/8 3/0⅛ | 2/11⅝ | 2/11⅜ | 2/11⅞ | 2/11⅜ | 2/11⅛ |
| 4m/s ,, D/P | — | 2/11⅞ | 2/11⅞ | 2/11⅝ | 2/11⅜ | 2/11⅝ | 2/11⅜ |
| 6m/s ,, D/A | 3/0.872 | 3/0 3/16 | 2/11 13/16 | 2/11 11/16 | 2/11 7/16 | 3/11 11/16 | 2/11 7/16 |
| 4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P | 3,014.600 | 1505 2490 | 2565 | 2385 | 2385 | 2465 | 2545 |
| 4m/s N. Y. Lc. | 73.940 | 72 5/16 72⅛ | 73⅛ | 71⅜ | 70¼ | 71⅜ | 70⅝ |
| 4m/s ,, Does | — | 72⅜ 72⅝ | 73¼ | 71⅝ | 71⅛ | 71⅛ | 71⅛ |

| Based on Daily Official quotation, higher arte taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion. | Aug. 5 | Aug. 6 | Aug 7 | Aug. 9 | Aug. 10 | Aug. 12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *London Price of Bar Silver per oz (English Standard 925 touch) Pence. | 29¼ | 29 1/16 | 28⅝ | 28½ | 28 1/16 | 28⅝ |
| **N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure) | G.$.63⅜ | G.$.62⅛ | G.$.61⅝ | G.$.61⅞ | G.$.62⅝ | G.$.62⅞ |
| Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)..... | 332 90 | 333 10 | 337 70 | 334 80 | 337 60 | 340 00 |
| Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls 100(C.) 999 touch) | 111 00 | 111 00 | 111 00 | 111 00 | 111 00 | 111 00 |
| Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100... | 71.7375 | 71.7375 | 71.725 | 71.75 | 71.7625 | 71.775 |
| Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money) | 3% | 2½% | 2½% | 2½% | 3% | 3% |
| *Closing Priece in London for Previous day | | | | | | |
| **Closing Price in New York for Previous day | | | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England rate of discount | 5% | London on Paris | T/T 173.04 |
| Bank of France rate of discount | 7½% | New York on London | T/T 486¼ |
| London open Market of Dis. 3 ms/. | 4¼% | Bombay on London | T/T 1/5 15/16 |
| ,, 4 ,, | 4⅛% | Hongkong on ,, | T/T 2/2 |
| ,, 6 ,, | 4⅛% | Kobe ,, ,, | T/T 1/11⅝ |




## Return of the Shanghai Customs

*By Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., July Customs Rate Tls. 1.25 equall Gold $1*

*S. S. Volunteer*, July 3. from U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton Wooloa | Pls. | 131 |
| Embroidery Cotton | ,, | 93 |
| Ammonia, Anhydrous | ,, | 19 |
| Carbon, Blaok | ,, | 176 |
| Flour, Corn | ,, | 14 |
| Flour, Wheat | ,, | 11,025 |
| Glucose | ,, | 10 |
| Lampwick | ,, | 3 |
| Tobacco, Stalk | ,, | 120 |
| Bath Tubs, Enamelled | Pcs. | 2 |
| Cylinders | ,, | 25 |
| Machines, Sewing | ,, | 6 |
| Paint, Enemel | Galls. | 60 |

*S. S. Paris Maru*, July 5. from U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Machinery | Hk. Tls. | 7,99 |

*S. S. Chattanooga City*, July 8. from U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iron Fishplates | Pls. | 190 |
| ,, Rails | ,, | 5,933 |
| Iron, Galvanized: | | |
| Sheets Plain | ,, | 1,707 |
| Tubes | ,, | 536 |
| Wire Shorts | ,, | 573 |
| Tinned Plates, Plain | ,, | 14,329 |
| Carbon, Black | ,, | 141 |
| Cotton, Raw Bls. 1,500 | ,, | 5,412 |
| Oil, Lubricating, | Galls. | 2,126 |

*S. S. Torvanger*, July 9. from U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oil, Kerosene, in Cases | Galls | 219,033 |
| ,, ,, ,, Cases | ,, | 514,980 |

*S. S. Laomedon*, July 10.

To Oran.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Gunpowder, Ningpo. | Pls. | 169 |
| ,, other Ports | ,, | 5 |
| Imperial, other Ports | ,, | 25 |
| Young Hyson, other Ports | ,, | 349 |
| Hyson, other Ports | ,, | 31 |

To Baltimore.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Gunpowder, Ninnpo. | ,, | 73 |

To Boston.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tea, Black, Cangou: | | |
| Kiukiang | ,, | 5 |

To New York.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bamboo Splite | ,, | 252 |
| Bambooware | ,, | 146 |
| Bristles, Assorted | ,, | 95 |
| String, Straw | ,, | 100 |
| Skins, Dog | Pcs. | 1,898 |

*S. S. Tecumseh*, July 10. from U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oil, Lubricating | Galls. | 205,512 |

*S. S. India Arrow*, July 12. from U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gasoline, in bulk | Galls. | 370,207 |

*S. S. Yangtse*, July 12. from U. S. A.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iron Hoop | Pls. | 16 |
| Iron Nails, Cut | ,, | 255 |
| Iron Pipe Fittings | ,, | 59 |
| Iron Galvanized: | | |
| Sheets, Plain | ,, | 629 |
| Wire Shorts | ,, | 1,599 |
| Steel, Tool | ,, | 400 |
| Leadfoil and Tinfoil Mixture | ,, | 628 |
| Tinned Plates Plain | ,, | 1,396 |
| Ammonia Sulphate of | ,, | 1,680 |
| Grase Lubricating, Mineral | ,, | 1,422 |
| Indigo Paste, Artificial, 20 per cent | ,, | 5,000 |
| Soda, Sliciate of | ,, | 208 |
| Oil, Unclassed | Galls. | 12,800 |
| Oil, Lubricating, Mineral | Galls. | 292,311 |
| Cigarettes | Mille | 47,000 |
| Shoes | Pairs | 2,239 |
| Dyes, Aniline Pkgs. 595 | Hk. Tls. | 22,018 |

*S. S. Empress of Canada*, July 12.

To Huntingdon.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 30 | Pls. | 29.56 |

To Luzerne.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 15 | ,, | 14.73 |

To St. John.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Carpets | Hk. Tls. | 804 |

To Philadelphia.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brassware | Pls. | 10 |
| Wool, Sheep's | ,, | 201 |

To Toledo.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo. | ,, | 257 |

To Milwaukee.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo. | ,, | 193 |
| ,, other Ports | ,, | 2 |
| Hyson, other Ports | ,, | 13 |

To Hamilton.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tea, Black, Congou, Kiukiang | ,, | 7 |
| Cotton Piece Goods, Unclassed | Yds. | 808 |
| Copper Ingots | Pls. | 840 |
| Artificial Silk Piece Goods | ,, | 158 |
| Egg Albumen, Dried | ,, | 84 |
| ,, Yolk, Dried | ,, | 398 |
| Indigo Paste, Artificial, 20 per cent, | ,, | 287 |
| Timber: Softwood, Ordinary Sawn | Sup. ft. | 506,910 |
| Softwood, Merchantable | ,, | 67,711 |

To Buffalo.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk, Raw, Steam Fillature: White, Shanghai Bls. 105 | ,, | 103.35 |

To Chicago.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 110 | ,, | 122.08 |
| Tea, Black, Congou, Kiukiang | Pls. | 12 |
| Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo. | ,, | 1,183 |
| Gunpowder, other Ports | ,, | 1 |
| Young Hyson, Kiukiang, | ,, | 14 |
| Young Hyson, other Ports | ,, | 129 |
| Hysin, Ningpo | ,, | 3 |
| Hyson, other Ports | ,, | 43 |
| Carpets | Hk. Tls | 1,255 |

To New York.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 110 | Pls. | 110 03 |
| White, other Ports ,, 180 | ,, | 144.00 |
| Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 50 | ,, | 50.82 |
| Tea, Black, Congou, Kiukiang | ,, | 1 |
| Bristles | ,, | 54 |
| Hair, Horse | ,, | 39 |
| Wool Sheep's | ,, | 171 |
| Skins, Doe | Pcs. | 3,500 |
| ,, Kid | ,, | 10,076 |
| ,, Lamb | ,, | 1,939 |
| Carpets | Hk. Tls. | 10,125 |

*S. S. President Harrison* July 13. from U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beds | Pcs. | 24 |
| Clocks | ,, | 600 |
| Motor-cars | ,, | 9 |
| Motor-cycles | ,, | 8 |
| Typewriters | ,, | 110 |
| Woodware | ,, | 288 |

## Weekly Cotton Market Report

*By J. Spunt & Co.*

*China Cotton*:—Since the issue of our last report we have experienced a succession of firm markets, prices on the whole ruled about half a tael higher than that prevailing during the previous period. The principal factor contributive to the strengthening of the local markets was the continued drought in many important sections of the cotton belt, though little complaint of damage has been thus far received. It is generally believed that the crop is now two to three weeks later than normal.

As to the future trend of the market, such will depend almost entirely on new crop advices, however, in the event of continuance of the very dry atmospheric conditions now being experienced, some further advance in the rates would seem probable, but with a period of rainy weather intervening the situation would change quickly.

*Yarn*: During the past week there has been no change in the fundamental conditions of the yarn market. Fluctuations were within narrow limits, but with a firm tendency at the close of the week. In all some 7000 to 8000 bales of local spinnings have been booked for export and about 6000 bales direct booking with the mills has been recorded.

*Liverpool:—*

| | |
|---|---|
| American-Middling | 9.80 |
| American-Middling last reported | 10.13 |
| Tone of the market, *Steady.* | |

*New York Market:—*

| | |
|---|---|
| Price of Mid-Amer. | 18.75 Spot. |
| | 17.28 Oct. |
| | 17.21 Dec. |
| | 17.26 Jan. |
| | 17.44 Mar. |
| | 17.59 May. |

Tone of the market:—*Steady.*

*Indian Market:—*

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Bengal, D./J. | 266 |
| Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan | 315 |
| Fully Good Broach, J./A. | 346 |
| Tone of the market—*Steady.* | |

*Shanghai Market:—*

| | Tls. |
|---|---|
| Tungchow, spot ex wharf | 32.00 |
| Shanghai, Spot | 31.50 |
| M. Ginned, Spot | 32.00 |
| Shensi, No. 1 Spot | 33.50 |
| Ningpo, Spot, Ex wharf. | 29.60 |

Tone of the market—*Firm.*

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**WHEN WRITING TO THESE ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW**


(*Continued from page 285*)

## The City of the Long Sand

*By The City of The Long Sand; a Tale of new China by Alice Tisdale Hobart, Mac Millan Co., N. Y. G. $ 3.50*

This story of twelve years pioneer work in China is written in a delightful manner.

The authoress, who comes as a bride to China, journeys with her husband to remote oil stations in country districts, and describes the hardships encountered, the impressions and emotions with true and picturesque detail. The work commences with the impressions of an "Alien,', having no understanding of the Oriental and then continues until one realises that the author has a deep knowledge and sympathy with her new countrymen. It is greatly enhanced by the photographs of Chinese scenes, and typical sketches of native life.

The first chapters of the book are inclined to platitudes, and are too National to have great attraction for the International reader, but once this difficulty is overcome the book is extremely interesting reading.

A. Victo M. Talues.

## The Philippines

*Local Government in the Philippines by Senator Laurel; Manila, La Pilarica Press, 1926.*

In "Local Government in the Philippine Islands," Senator Jose P. Laurel has given the student of Philippine affairs a most valuable reference book. It is also an interesting book for anyone who is trying to discover what has been done in the way of government in the Islands and what use the Filipinos are making of their governmental machinery.

This is the first book published covering the entire field of local government and probably no one in the Philippines is better qualified to handle the subject than Senator Laurel. He was first a law student in the University of the Philippines, and then in Yale University where he took the degree of doctor of civil law. On his return to Manila he became lecturer on Municipal Government in the university of the Philippines. He has also had long experience in the Executive Bureau which has as its main function the supervision of local government. His present position as senator has thrown him in contact with the practical working of local politics.

Government in the Philippines today is a composite of the culture of many divergent races. Nowhere in the world do we find the same combination of influences at work evolving a government, and this fact makes the subject of unusual interest to the student. Senator Laurel's book describes these different elements and shows how they are blending into a government suited to the needs of the Filipino people. He discusses government in the pre-Spanish period, and shows how many of its features were adopted by the Spaniards. The resulting blend after three centuries of use was inherited by the Americans who incorporated many useful features into the democracy which they had brought from across the sea. From time to time this American product has been modified, each change giving the Filipinos more control over local government. Important provincial and municipal offices are now elective so that nearly all the work of government is being performed by Filipinos elected by popular vote.

At a time when the United States and the world at large is trying to determine whether or not the Pilipino is ready for self-government, this book with its scholarly treatment of government in the Philippines will do much to enlighten the public.

## "Foreign Trade In 1926"

"Foreign Trade in 1926," the thirteenth in the series of reports of the conventions of the National Foreign Trade Council, has just been issued. For the first time the volume is comprehensively indexed, so that the 900 or more items of foreign trade covered at this year's convention, which was held at Charleston, S. C., are readily available for use by active foreign traders, research students and trade organizations concerned with the development of American international commerce.

The Charleston convention, the report declares, was noteworthy for the attendance, among the 1014 delegates, of 222 presidents of companies, 437 general managers, vice presidents and other organization officials, and 132 sales, export, traffic, credit, advertising and other departmental managers. These 791 executive officials thus constituted almost four-fifths of the total personnel of the convention, a higher proportion of executives than have attended any recent foreign trade convention.